



1515 K STREET, SUITE 511  
P.O. BOX 944255  
SACRAMENTO 94244-2550  
(916) 445-9555

June 8, 1989

TO ALL CITY/COUNTY HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSIONS

In May 1984, the Attorney General created the Commission on Racial, Ethnic, Religious and Minority Violence to determine whether laws were adequate to protect residents of this state from crimes motivated by bigotry and discrimination - "hate violence".

The Attorney General's Commission on Racial, Ethnic, Religious, and Minority Violence considers an act of "hate violence" to be any act of intimidation, harassment, physical force or threat of physical force directed against any person, or family, or their property or advocate, motivated either in whole or in part by hostility to their real or perceived race, ethnic background, national origin, religious belief, age, disability, or sexual orientation, with the intention of causing fear or intimidation, or to deter the free exercise or enjoyment of any rights or privileges secured by the Constitution or the laws of the United States or the State of California whether or not performed under color of law.

The Commission presented its final report to the Attorney General in April of 1986 and made 38 recommendations to address this problem. Since then, several recommendations have been implemented through administrative and legislative action. These included amendment of the Ralph Civil Rights Act to provide attorneys fees, triple damages, and civil penalties up to \$10,000, and establishment of the Bane Civil Rights Act which provides criminal sanctions and injunctive relief for violation of the Ralph Act.

In order to determine what has happened since 1986 the Racial, Ethnic, Religious and Minority Violence Commission will meet in public hearing on June 30, 1989 in Los Angeles at the State Building Auditorium, 107 S. Broadway from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

The Commission will receive oral as well as written testimony to determine if "hate violence" is increasing, assess the effectiveness of current laws, and determine where current gaps exist in addressing this serious problem.

We invite you to address the following questions and request specific suggestions you might have.

1. Are you familiar with the Bane and/or Ralph Civil Rights Acts?
2. Would you like information about these?

ALL CITY/COUNTY HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSIONS

June 8, 1989

Page Two

3. Do people report incidents of hate violence to you or to some other agency of which you are aware? If another agency, please name \_\_\_\_\_.
4. What changes/improvements do you think would be helpful?

If you wish to testify before the Commission, please contact Lola Acosta, who is coordinating the agenda. She can be reached at (916) 323-0335. Time constraints may require a limit on oral testimony, therefore written comments are invited. Please bring a written copy of your testimony to the hearing. If you are unable to attend the hearing, send your written testimony to the Office of Community/Consumer Affairs, 1515 K Street, Sacramento, CA 95814.

Very truly yours,

JOHN K. VAN DE KAMP  
Attorney General

  
Marty Mercado  
Chief, Office of Community  
and Consumer Affairs

MM:dah



1515 K STREET, SUITE 511  
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June 8, 1989

TO ALL INTERESTED PERSONS/AGENCIES

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ALL INTERESTED PERSONS/AGENCIES

June 8, 1989

Page Two

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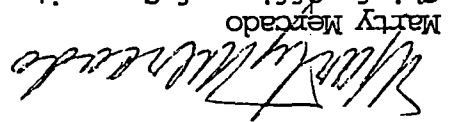
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JOHN K. VAN DE KAMP

Attorney General



Marty Mercado

Chief, Office of Community  
and Consumer Affairs

MM:dah



The American Jewish  
Committee

LOS ANGELES CHAPTER, 6505 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 315, Los Angeles, CA 90048-4992 (213) 655-7071 Telecopier: (213) 658-5164

Jack Fine  
Testimony before Attorney General's Commission on  
Racial, Ethnic, Religious and Minority Violence  
State Building Auditorium 107 S. Broadway  
Friday, June 30, 1989

I am Jack Fine, Vice President of the Los Angeles Chapter of The American Jewish Committee and Chair of its Legal Affairs Task Force. AJC is proud of the fact that one of its leaders, David Kassoy, served as a member of the Attorney General's Commission. Unfortunately, Mr. Kassoy had to catch a flight earlier today and was unable to stay for public testimony. AJC commends the work of the Commission.

In response to what AJC sees as a rise in Hate Crimes, our organization has taken positions and been actively involved in supporting several Legislative Bills on both the Federal and State levels, as well as efforts to have better reporting and training at the local level. AJC has worked in coalition with other organizations to foster hate crimes Legislation on the Federal level. Our Washington representative and staff in 30 AJC field offices, including Los Angeles have encouraged support of these measures.

AJC was part of the successful coalition that resulted in the passage last year of the Federal Hate Crimes Criminal Penalties Act. We are currently involved in the effort to secure adoption of The Hate Crimes Statistics Act, HR 1048 and Senate Bill 419. HR 1048 was recently passed by the House. Our efforts are now concentrated on the Senate. We believe it is essential that this legislation include crimes against persons because of their race, religion, sexual preference or ethnicity.

On the State level, AJC has taken a position in support of SB 802 sponsored by State Senator Diane Watson which has been reintroduced as SB 202. We know there was opposition from some members of the legislature because of the inclusion of sexual orientation and because of concerns about funding not being adequate to meet the cost of implementation. We believe that this is crucial legislation and a way must be found to adopt and implement it.

AJC acknowledges the primary and essential role of local law enforcement in dealing with hate crimes. We commend the LAPD which has now begun to compile data on hate crimes. There is also a need for improved training of officers, and the LAPD has instituted a training activity for recruits to broaden their sensitivity to the hate crimes issue.

In 1981 AJC along with L.A. Unified School District helped to develop the "Hands Across the Campus" program. This in response to attempts by organized hate groups to recruit high school students. Representatives of our organization have already testified about this program.

Briefly, the "Hands" program has taught students about the dangers posed by organized hate groups, while helping them gain greater awareness, appreciation, and respect for cultures and beliefs of those from different backgrounds. The "Hands" program is now offered in 11 high schools and a Jr. high within the L.A. Unified School District. The program is also offered in Dade County, Florida, and is soon to be established in Orange County, Phoenix, and other cities nationwide.

The curriculum consists of a semester long classroom component and extracurricular activities developed by AJC and the L.A. Unified School District as a good model to be used by other school districts. We believe that programs such as "Hands Across the Campus" are good proactive models for reduction of hate related incidents through education of our youth.

The American Jewish Committee was pleased that the Commission's final report in April of 1986 found that such programs were lacking in other parts of this state and a recommendation was made to State Superintendent Honig about expanding such programs. The American Jewish Committee urges that there be proper follow-up to urge other Districts to implement such programs.

We would also like to mention the Martin Gang Institute for Intergroup Relations at Loyola Marymount University which is conducted by the American Jewish Committee. This program for upper and middle level managers from Police, Fire and other government agencies offers interdisciplinary training for those whose professional responsibilities or career interest require a comprehensive understanding of intergroup relations.

The material in this semester long course deals with a number of central issues: in-depth analysis of various urban groups, relating them to problems of poverty, prejudice and current theories of cultural pluralism. A particularly important aspect of this program deals with the amelioration of conflict among urban population groups.

The American Jewish Committee has also played an active role in the LAPD Professional Advisory Committee which is chaired by AJC's Western Regional Director Dr. Neil Sandberg. This committee of an array of prominent educators, sociologists, police experts and human relations specialists has worked with LAPD in developing the first new formal training document in 20 years, The Human Relations Handbook for LAPD.

The principles enunciated in the manual will be the basis of extensive recruit and in-service training programs consisting of classes of such topics as Interpersonal Relations, Sexual Harassment, Domestic Violence, Crisis Management and Victimology. In addition to the training curriculum, the Advisory Committee conceived of a Human Relations Award which recognizes specific displays of sensitivity in caring by individual officers.

These two programs are important because they help police officers and others in public service to learn how to more effectively deal with conflict that has often been fostered by hate groups which often pit whites against minorities. We believe that replication of such programs can have a positive impact in helping public servants deal with crimes motivated by bigotry and discrimination in a more concerned and sensitive manner.

The American Jewish Committee was a major participant in the Hate Violence Reduction Committee of the Human Relations Commission of the City of Los Angeles.

With the Attorney General's Commission report we believe that California is ahead of most other states in this area. At the same time, the recommendation of the report will become more important if they are followed up by programs implemented on the local level throughout the State. We feel that the programs I have mentioned are positive models that can be replicated in other communities throughout California and throughout the country. I thank you again for the opportunity to speak before you, and I offer the opportunity to answer any questions you may have of myself or one of our staff members, Jay Greenstein who is also in attendance. Thank you.



Office of the Attorney General — John K. Van de Kamp

# News Advisory

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## ATTORNEY GENERAL'S HATE VIOLENCE COMMISSION TO MEET

CONTACT: Marty Mercado  
Office of Community and Consumer Affairs  
Attorney General's Office  
(916) 324-7859

June 23, 1989

SACRAMENTO -- Attorney General John Van de Kamp's Commission on Racial, Ethnic, Religious and Minority Violence will hold a hearing on Friday, June 30, 1989, from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. at the State Office Building Auditorium, 107 South Broadway, in Los Angeles.

The hearing, the first since the commission last met in 1986, is intended to assist the commission in examining the effectiveness of laws relating to violence and bigotry, to determine if hate violence is increasing, and to identify gaps in addressing this serious problem.

Testimony will be presented by experts from various legal organizations, civic groups and law enforcement officials including the Los Angeles Human Relations Commission, Anti-Defamation League, Asian Pacific Legal Center, Fair Employment and Housing Commission, and others.

The hearing will be open to the public and news media.

Attorney General Van de Kamp created the commission in 1984 to conduct investigations of violence based on discrimination against members of minority communities.

-more-



The commission, chaired by the Rt. Rev. Msgr. William J. Barry, P.A., presented a report to the Attorney General in April of 1986 which contained 38 recommendations on ways to strengthen laws dealing with hate crimes and other measures to reduce and control hate violence. Since the report was released several recommendations have been implemented, including adoption of criminal penalties for violation of the Ralph Civil Rights Act.

However, crimes related to bigotry continue to be a serious problem. According to a February 1989 report from the Los Angeles Human Relations Commission, hate incidents have increased by 20% over 1987. A report just released by the Gay and Lesbian Community Services Center in Los Angeles notes a 35% increase in hate-motivated incidents against gays and lesbians.

Members of the Attorney General's Commission are: Rt. Rev. Msgr. William J. Barry, Chairman; Irma Castro, Executive Director, Chicano Federation of San Diego County; Richard Chavez, Executive Director, Chavez and Associates Institute, City of Commerce; Thomas F. Coleman, Center for Privacy Rights Education and Advocacy, Glendale; Vincent Harvier, Executive Director, Sierra Tribal Consortium, Fresno; Antonia Hernandez, President and General Counsel, MALDEF, Los Angeles; Bishop Will L. Herzfeld, Pastor, Bethlehem Lutheran Church, Oakland; David Kassoy, Los Angeles; Janet Levy, Sacramento, Honorable Alice A. Lytle, Judge of the Municipal Court, Sacramento County; John W. Mack, President, Los Angeles Urban League; Honorable Armando O. Rodriguez, County of Fresno; Dr. Hazel Hawkins Russell, Riverside; John J. Saito, Regional Director, Pacific Southwest District, Japanese American Citizens League, Los Angeles; Diane C. Yu, Legal Counsel, California State Bar Association, San Francisco.

# # #

JOHN K. VAN DE KAMP  
Attorney General

State of California  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



1515 K STREET, SUITE 511  
P.O. BOX 944255  
SACRAMENTO 94244-2550  
(916) 445-9555

June 15, 1989

PUBLIC MEETING NOTICE

The Attorney General's Commission on Racial, Ethnic, Religious and Minority Violence will hold a public hearing on "hate crimes" on Friday, June 30, 1989, from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., at the State Building Auditorium, 107 S. Broadway, Los Angeles.

The Commission will hear testimony by experts from various legal organizations, civic groups and law enforcement officials including the Los Angeles Human Relations Commission, the Anti-Defamation League, NAACP, Asian Pacific Legal Center, among others, on the incidence of crimes motivated by bigotry, and the effectiveness of laws to reduce and control such crimes.

The hearing is open to the public.

Prior to the public hearing, the Commission will meet at 9:00 a.m., same place, to hear an update on activities and pending legislation.

For further information contact:

Marty Mercado, Chief  
Office of Community and Consumer Affairs  
1515 K Street, Suite 389  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
(916) 324-7859

# # #



RERMV COMMISSION PUBLIC HEARING  
June 30, 1989, Los Angeles  
STATUS REPORT

1515 K STREET, SUITE 511  
P.O. BOX 944255  
SACRAMENTO 94244-2550  
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The Commission's Implementation Task Force met in December of 1988 to assess implementation efforts, particularly with regard to legislation, and requested that the Attorney General reconvene the Commission to hold public hearings to better assess what has happened since the Commission's last report, to identify gaps in implementation to make further recommendations as appropriate.

When the Commission's Implementation Task Force Report was released in October 1987, several significant actions were pending. Among these were:

a. **Mandated hate crime data collection and reporting by local law enforcement**

SB 802 (Watson), which we actively supported, in spite of much work and support by various organizations and local law enforcement, did not pass the Assembly.

Opposition to the bill was due to inclusion of sexual orientation. However, Senator Watson has again introduced legislation in this session - SB 202, which would require local law enforcement to report information on hate crimes. The bill is on the Senate floor.

This legislation goes to the heart of the Commission's recommendations. Without a uniform data collection system it is difficult to determine the extent of such crimes and to develop an effective response.

However, several law enforcement agencies have begun to collect this information even without a state mandate. They are:

Concord Police Department  
Contra Costa Sheriff's Office  
Davis Police Department  
Glendale Police Department  
Los Angeles Police Department  
Pasadena Police Department  
Sacramento Sheriff's Office  
San Francisco Police Department

In addition, San Diego County has established a Hate Crimes Registry and is working with local chiefs of police to encourage them to report these crimes to the Human Relations Commission.

City of Fremont Police Department has also implemented administrative directives regarding hate crime investigations.

b. **Enactment of a comprehensive civil rights statute.**

In its 1986 Final Report, the Commission recommended that California enact a comprehensive civil rights statute which includes criminal penalties. In response, the Attorney General sponsored A.B. 63, which was signed into law (Stats. 1987, ch. 1277), as the Tom Bane Civil Rights Act. The new act, effective January 1, 1988, is a comprehensive approach to the problem of "hate violence," including both civil and criminal remedies.

**c. Establishment of human relations centers.**

Legislation by Assemblywoman Gwen Moore, AB 1081, to establish human relations centers to respond to and prevent hate violence was amended and was no longer relevant to this issue.

In its "year later" report of October 1987, the Implementation Task Force made several recommendations:

**1. Need for a centralized source for collection and distribution of information on hate violence in the community and schools.**

As noted above, SB 202 by Senator Diane Watson is currently in the legislature. The Department of Justice supports this legislation.

Several law enforcement agencies are collecting this information and we have encouraged them to submit their reports to the Department.

2. Collection of this data on the Schools Crime Report has not yet been implemented. A meeting of the Task Force and Superintendent Honig indicated his receptivity to this recommendation, but to date no action has been taken.

The Attorney General's Asian/Pacific Islander Advisory Committee has recommended legislation be adopted to require the Department of Education to collect data on racially motivated incidents in its annual school crime report.

3. The County Human Relations centers concept was not adopted, and no action has been taken to implement this recommendation.

4. Training for law enforcement, police, and district attorneys on policies and procedures for responding to hate crimes.

Several law enforcement agencies collecting hate crimes data are also providing training for their officers, notably, Concord Police Department, San Francisco, and others.

The Commission on POST adopted the recommendations of the Task Force and have revised their basic curriculum guidelines to include training for law enforcement officers on cultural relations, the Ralph and Bane Civil Rights Acts, and identification of hate crimes. The new guidelines became effective July 1, 1988. Lack of resources, however, has prevented the development of appropriate resource materials.

### Training for Prosecutors on Hate Crimes

An inter-agency task force, including representatives of the California District Attorneys Association, the Fair Employment and Housing Commission, Contra Costa County District Attorney's Office, Contra Costa Human Relations Commission, and the Department of Justice Civil Rights Enforcement and Criminal Divisions, has been established to develop training programs for prosecutors.

A "Resource Memorandum for Prosecutors" has been developed and we have asked district attorneys to identify a contact person within their offices to coordinate efforts to prosecute hate crimes - 44 agencies have responded.

A hate crimes training workshop was developed for the January 1989 CDAA Training Conference, and information was provided to the League of Cities for their 1989 City Attorneys Conference.

### Public Awareness

The public information pamphlet, Know Your Civil Rights, has been published in Spanish and several Asian languages: Cambodian, Vietnamese, Korean, and Cantonese, Laotian and Hmong and are being disseminated through Resettlement and community agencies.

The Department of Fair Employment and Housing, has also developed a public information brochure on the Ralph Civil Rights Act.

We continue to publish the Civil Rights Newsletter as a means of informing agencies, community organizations, and members of the public of pertinent issues and legislation.

### Hate Crimes Prevention Clearinghouse

Attorney General Van de Kamp has authorized re-direction of a full-time professional staff position to the Office of Community and Consumer Affairs for establishment of a Hate Crimes Prevention Information Clearinghouse. We are beginning to gather and organize information resources to establish an information data base to provide assistance and information on model programs, etc. to civil rights organizations, law enforcement agencies and schools.

This action implements the Commission's recommendation.

### Commission on Disability

The Attorney General created the Commission on Disability in May of 1987 to study and critique how effectively the state is enforcing the laws enacted to protect disabled citizens. They are aware of the RERMV Commission's activities, and have addressed the issue of "hate crimes" as well. Their report is due sometime this fall. Patric Mayers, Chairman of the Commission, is representing the Commission at the hearing.

### Asian/Pacific Islander Advisory Committee

In December of 1987, the Asian Pacific Islander Advisory Committee was created by Attorney General John Van De Kamp to advise him on the emerging problems in Asian/Pacific Islander American communities and develop recommendations for their solution. Their report containing 38 recommendations was released in April of this year. They, too, addressed the issue of hate violence, and reiterated the recommendations of the RERMV Commission calling for hate crime reporting; training for law enforcement, district attorneys, educators, on hate violence, data collection, and cultural relations. Prany Sananikone, Assistant Director, United Cambodian Community, Inc. , Long Beach, is representing the Asian/Pacific Islander Advisory Committee at the hearing.

While some positive actions have been taken, much remains to be done in the educational arena. As you are aware from media reports incidents of racial violence have erupted on many of our school campuses. Senator Art Torres recently held a hearing at UCLA to address this serious problem a copy of the report of that hearing has been sent to Commissioners.

Senator Torres has also introduced legislation which would implement the Commission's recommendations directed at education.

S.B. 1357 would require the State Board of Education to adopt policies and guidelines to prevent and respond to acts of hate violence and bias related incidents by adopting curriculum guidelines for ethnic studies and human relations courses K-12; and to develop, among other things, guidelines for creating reporting systems for acts of hate violence. The Department of Justice is supporting this bill.

SB 1358, Torres, is the companion bill to SB 1357, directed at higher education.

### Hate Groups

There has been an emergence of new hate groups, notably the skinheads. Information on these groups has been provided to the Commissioners. Betsy Rosenthal, Anti-Defamation League, will be testifying at the hearing and can report on their recent hearing on the activities of these groups.

mm:6/22/89

APAC  
RERM  
50 copies

Summary Minutes  
Attorney General's  
Commission on Racial Ethnic Minority & Religious Violence  
Meeting, June 30, 1989  
State Building, 107 S. Broadway, Los Angeles

Commissioners attending: Monsignor Barry; Irma Castro; Antonia Hernandez; David Kassoy; Armando Rodriguez; Dr. Hazel Hawkins-Russell; John Saito; Patric Mayers (Commission on Disability); Prany Sananikone (Asian Pacific Islander Advisory Committee)

Monsignor Barry called the meeting to order at 9:10 a.m.

Marty Mercado reported Commission member Janet Levy recently had surgery and was unable to attend the hearing today. Marty will send a get well card to Janet for Commission members.

**Update on Activities:** Marty Mercado gave an oral update report on activities since the last Commission meeting. This will be mailed to all Commission members.

**Legislative Review:** Lola Acosta reported on the status of legislation, Senate Bills 202 (Watson), Hate Crimes Reporting, Senate Bill 1357, (Torres) Hate Crime Prevention and Reporting, Kindergarten through 12th grade, and the companion bill, Senate Bill 1358, Hate Crime Prevention and Reporting, Higher Education. Senator Torres' staff person will attend the public hearing later today and give the most current status of the two bills.

**Gaps in Implementation:** Commissioner Irma Castro reported that Latino males in north San Diego county have been found dead. San Diego lacks the ability to collect information such as the number of these incidents that have taken place, and the disposition of the cases. Irma reports the bodies are found in rural areas of the county, and perpetrators of the crimes are not being tried.

Staff were directed to draft a letter to the San Diego Human Relations Commission to inquire about the incidents.

Monsignor Barry said it appears that racial incidents are increasing in number, judging from media coverage. Monsignor had questions about the legislative strategy for dealing with hate crimes.

David Kassoy asked if we lost SB 802 because of the money in the bill. Marty replied that we lost the bill because of the reference to "sexual orientation" in the bill.



**Follow-up procedures:** Irma Castro asked about the possibility of holding a RERMV public hearing in San Diego. Marty replied that it is certainly a consideration. A public hearing is in the planning stage for northern California, and possibly in Stockton as well for this fall. The commissioners agreed that late September to mid-October should be the earliest time the next hearing should be held.

The meeting was adjourned by Mgr. Barry and the public hearing portion of the day was initiated with the testimony of Patric Mayers, representing the Attorney General's Commission on Disability.

**Public hearing findings:** Most notable finding was that commissioners believe, and testimony from public members corroborates that incidents of RERMV are increasing. There were strong recommendations for creation of a statewide data collection system in the Department of Justice. Also among the recommendations, not new to the Commission, were calls for training of law enforcement officers and cultural relations education in our schools.

A strong plea was made for the Commission to hold a public hearing in San Diego and in Fresno or Stockton.

SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR RERMV HEARING

LSA  
F - RERMV Hearing - LA  
6/30/1989

1. L.A. Human Relations Commission

Has the number of incidents reported to you increased since 1986?

- Against which groups?
- Does there appear to be a pattern?
- What complaints do you hear from victims re response, etc.?

2. Fair Employment and Housing Commission

Are incidents being reported to you?

How are these handled?

What effect will the proposed budget cuts have on your ability to handle RERMV Cases?

3. Department of Fair Employment and Housing

Are incidents being reported to you?

- has there been an increase in Ralph Act cases? What about cases of gay bashing?
- how are cases handled?

How are you publicizing Ralph Act and Bane Civil Rights Act?

- Public information brochure - how will it be disseminated?
- Why do you feel it necessary to charge for it?
- Do you think the public will pay for it?

4. UCLA

What actions has the University taken following the hearings on racial incidents held by Senator Torres?

5. Law Enforcement Agencies

Are you collecting data on hate crimes?

What has been experience?

What are some of the difficulties encountered?

Have officers received training in identification of RERMV

6. State Department of Education

The Commission reviewed Model Curriculum Standards Grades 9-12 History Social Sciences, 1985, and submitted a written critique. Please describe how those comments were incorporated into the final product or subsequent revisions.

Describe Departmental initiatives planned for improving the reporting of hate crimes on school campuses.

Jim Smith wrote to the Commission in November, 1985, appointing you as liason for the Department of Education. A number of letters have been exchanged, the last in 1987. Please describe Departmental activities in areas of concern to the Commission that have occurred since that time (1987-1989).

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S  
COMMISSION ON RACIAL, ETHNIC, RELIGIOUS AND MINORITY VIOLENCE

PUBLIC HEARING ON HATE CRIMES  
JUNE 30, 1989  
STATE BUILDING  
LOS ANGELES  
AGENDA

05  
9:00

RERMV Commission Convene

Msgr. William Barry

- ✓ - Update on Activities
- Legislative Review - *LOLA*
- Implementation Gaps -
- Purpose of Hearing
- Follow-up procedures

10:00

PUBLIC HEARING

10:05 Welcome & Opening Statement

Msgr. William Barry

10:45 → Patrick Mayers  
Attorney General's Commission on Disability

10:10 Eugene Mornell  
L.A. County Human Relations  
Commission

10:25 Ann Noel  
Fair Employment and Housing  
Commission

→ Earl Sullaway  
Department Fair Employment & Housing

10:40 { Stewart Kwoh - rep - SON LAM  
Asian Legal Resources

10:48 Betsy Rosenthal  
Anti-Defamation League

10:55 John Fleming Com on Aging

11:00 BREAK

11:10 ✓ 11:50 Betty Kozasa  
Area Council on Aging

11:20 12:00 George Thompson - chairman  
Developmental Disabilities Area Board X

11:30 12:10 Carlotta Mellon  
UCLA

11:40 12:20 Agent G. Loop  
City of Glendale Police Department

12:00 - 1:30 LUNCH BREAK

no - ill ] John Fleming  
DEPT of AGING

11:20  
Ramiro Lopez

✓ 1:30

Lt. Mike Foote  
Santa Ana Police Department

✓ 1:45

Ramiro Reyes  
State Department of Education

*move to  
A.M.*

2:00

~~Barbara Waxman~~ MORRIS KITE *Audrey Noda* *Sen Torres*

✓ 2:15

✓ Jack Fine  
American Jewish Committee

✓ 2:25

✓ TONY ELLORIN - *PILIPINO*  
Dale Davidson *CLIFF KLEIN*  
Office of the District Attorney

2:30

*NO  
MICE KNIGHT  
DA CONTACT PERSON FOR  
HATE VIOLENCE*

3:00

*Audrey Noda*  
Senator Torres

✓ 2:35

3:15

Abby Land, Mayor  
West Hollywood

✓ 2:45

*TUT HAYES*  
Clara Park

3:30

Korean American Educators Association

4:00 - 5:00 p.m

\*PUBLIC TESTIMONY

5:00 P.M.

ADJOURN

\*(Testimony will be taken in order of sign ups)



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June 8, 1989

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The Attorney General's Commission on Racial, Ethnic, Religious, and Minority Violence considers an act of "hate violence" to be any act of intimidation, harassment, physical force or threat of physical force directed against any person, or family, or their property or advocate, motivated either in whole or in part by hostility to their real or perceived race, ethnic background, national origin, religious belief, age, disability, or sexual orientation, with the intention of causing fear or intimidation, or to deter the free exercise or enjoyment of any rights or privileges secured by the Constitution or the laws of the United States or the State of California whether or not performed under color of law.

The Commission presented its final report to the Attorney General in April of 1986 and made 38 recommendations to address this problem. Since then, several recommendations have been implemented through administrative and legislative action. These included amendment of the Ralph Civil Rights Act to provide attorneys fees, triple damages, and civil penalties up to \$10,000, and establishment of the Bane Civil Rights Act which provides criminal sanctions and injunctive relief for violation of the Ralph Act.

In order to determine what has happened since 1986 the Racial, Ethnic, Religious and Minority Violence Commission will meet in public hearing on June 30, 1989 in Los Angeles at the State Building Auditorium, 107 S. Broadway from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

The Commission will receive oral as well as written testimony to determine if "hate violence" is increasing, assess the effectiveness of current laws, and determine where current gaps exist in addressing this serious problem.

We invite you to address the following questions and request specific suggestions you might have.

1. Are you familiar with the Bane and/or Ralph Civil Rights Acts?
2. Would you like information about these?

ALL CITY/COUNTY HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSIONS

June 8, 1989

Page Two

3. Do people report incidents of hate violence to you or to some other agency of which you are aware? If another agency, please name \_\_\_\_\_.
4. What changes/improvements do you think would be helpful?

If you wish to testify before the Commission, please contact Lola Acosta, who is coordinating the agenda. She can be reached at (916) 323-0335. Time constraints may require a limit on oral testimony, therefore written comments are invited. Please bring a written copy of your testimony to the hearing. If you are unable to attend the hearing, send your written testimony to the Office of Community/Consumer Affairs, 1515 K Street, Sacramento, CA 95814.

Very truly yours,

JOHN K. VAN DE KAMP  
Attorney General



Marty Mercado  
Chief, Office of Community  
and Consumer Affairs

MM:dah

June 13, 1989

Daryl F. Gates  
Chief  
Los Angeles Police Department  
P.O. Box 30158  
Los Angeles, CA 90030

Dear Chief Gates:

In May 1984, the Attorney General created the Commission on Racial, Ethnic, Religious and Minority Violence to determine whether laws were adequate to protect residents of this state from crimes motivated by bigotry and discrimination - "hate violence".

The Attorney General's Commission on Racial, Ethnic, Religious, and Minority Violence considers an act of "hate violence" to be any act of intimidation, harassment, physical force or threat of physical force directed against any person, or family, or their property or advocate, motivated either in whole or in part by hostility to their real or perceived race, ethnic background, national origin, religious belief, age, disability, or sexual orientation, with the intention of causing fear or intimidation, or to deter the free exercise or enjoyment of any rights or privileges secured by the Constitution or the laws of the United States or the State of California whether or not performed under color of law.

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*District Attorney*

June 13, 1989

Dennis Kottmeier  
District Attorney  
San Bernardino County  
316 North Mountain View Avenue  
San Bernardino, CA 92415

Dear Mr. Kottmeier:

In May 1984, the Attorney General created the Commission on Racial, Ethnic, Religious and Minority Violence to determine whether laws were adequate to protect residents of this state from crimes motivated by bigotry and discrimination - "hate violence".

The Attorney General's Commission on Racial, Ethnic, Religious, and Minority Violence considers an act of "hate violence" to be any act of intimidation, harassment, physical force or threat of physical force directed against any person, or family, or their property or advocate, motivated either in whole or in part by hostility to their real or perceived race, ethnic background, national origin, religious belief, age, disability, or sexual orientation, with the intention of causing fear or intimidation, or to deter the free exercise or enjoyment of any rights or privileges secured by the Constitution or the laws of the United States or the State of California whether or not performed under color of law.

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INTERESTED PERSONS

Commission on Racial, Ethnic, Religious and Minority Violence

Asian/Pacific Islander Advisory Committee

Commission on Disability

AG/CDAAs mailing list

City/County Human Relations Commission

APAC mailing list (southern organizations only)

RERMV mailing list (southern organizations only)

Minority Bars (southern California only)

PLUS:

John Phillips & Associates  
864 South Robertson Boulevard, #211  
Los Angeles, CA 90035 (213) 858-7460

Kathy Yep  
Asian Americans for Community Involvement  
1922 The Alameda, Suite 100  
San Jose, CA 95126

Michael E. Knight  
Head Deputy  
Complaint Division  
Office of the District Attorney  
210 West Temple, Suite 1870  
Los Angeles, CA 90012-3271

Cliff Klein  
Office of the District Attorney  
County of Los Angeles  
210 W. Temple, Room 18-201  
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Lisa Lawson  
California for Ira Reiner  
609 S. Grand Avenue, 10th Floor  
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Hyatt Seligman  
Office of the District Attorney  
County of Los Angeles  
400 Civic Center Plaza  
Pomona, CA 91766

RE: SKIN HEAD ATTACK

J.D. Hokayama  
District Governor  
JACL  
244 S. San Pedro Street, Room 507  
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Gregory Thompson  
Chief Deputy District Attorney  
210 W. Temple Street, Suite 1870  
Los Angeles, CA 90012-3271  
(213) 974-3501

Earl Sullaway, DFEH

Trish Donahue

Fred Persily

Eileen Cassidy  
A. Board X  
1300 W. Olympic Boulevard, Suite 300  
Los Angeles, CA 90015

Gary S. Mullen  
Executive Director  
California District Attorneys  
Association  
1414 K Street, Suite 300  
Sacramento, CA 95814

Don Benninghoven  
Executive Director  
League of California Cities  
1400 K Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814

Eunice Williamson  
President, NAACP  
c/o University of California  
Cooperative Extension  
P.O. Box 55131  
Riverside, CA 92517 (714) 683-6491

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Los Angeles County Human  
Relations Commission  
320 W. Temple Street  
Los Angeles, CA 90012 (213) 974-7611

Stewart Kwoh  
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620 W. Olympic Boulevard  
Los Angeles, CA 90015  
(213) 748-2022

Betsy Rosenthal  
Anti-Defamation League  
of B'nai B'rith  
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Los Angeles, CA 90048-4987  
(213) 655-8205

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Department of Education  
721 Capitol Mall  
Sacramento, CA 95814

Ramiro Reyes  
Department of Education  
721 Capitol Mall  
Sacramento, CA 95814

Reuben Burton  
Department of Education  
721 Capitol Mall  
Sacramento, CA 95814

Rev. John W. Von Dourie  
7292 Fountain, #110  
West Hollywood, CA 90046  
(213) 850-8258

David J. Thompson  
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140 N. Isabel Street  
Glendale, CA 91206

Sherman Block  
Sheriff  
Los Angeles Sheriff's Office  
Hall of Justice/266  
211 W. Temple Street  
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Mayor Tom Bradley  
Room 305, City Hall  
200 N. Spring Street  
Los Angeles, CA 90012  
(213) 485-3311

Vicki Pipkin  
c/o Supervisor Kenny Hahn  
500 W. Temple, Suite 866  
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Sirel Forester  
United Way  
621 S. Virgil  
Los Angeles, CA 90005

Joe Avila  
Hispanic Council of United Way  
Avila & Putnam  
3540 Wilshire, Suite 508  
Los Angeles, CA 90010  
(213) 480-0444

Gale Winting  
Director of Public Policy & Research  
621 S. Virgil  
Los Angeles, CA 90005

Senator Torres  
FAX # (213) 617-0077

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c/o Area Agency on Aging  
County of Los Angeles  
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Los Angeles, CA 90015

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Los Angeles, CA 90024

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Glendale, CA 91206

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Santa Ana Police Department  
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Santa Ana, CA 92702

Abby Land  
Mayor  
West Hollywood  
8611 Santa Monica Boulevard  
West Hollywood, CA 90069

Linda Ferguson  
Director  
Youth Black Scholars  
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Los Angeles, CA 90025  
(213) 206-1362

Barbara Waxman  
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Los Angeles, CA 90035  
(213) 275-5632

Willie Pellote  
c/o Speaker's Office  
Majority Services  
1027 10th Street, 6th Floor  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
445-1403

Law Enforcement Associations

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P.O. Box 30158  
Los Angeles, CA 90030

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California Police Chief's Association  
Chief  
Pleasanton Police Department  
P.O. Box 909  
Pleasanton, CA 94566-0802

Richard Kanzaki  
President  
California Oriental Peace Officers  
Association  
P.O. Box 861091  
Los Angeles, CA 90086-1091

Don Forkus  
President  
California Peace Officer's Association  
Chief  
Brea Police Department  
#1 Civic Center Circle  
Brea, CA 92621

Michael McMann  
President  
California Public Defender's  
Association  
3273 Ramos Circle  
Sacramento, CA 95827

Don Dorsey  
President  
California State Sheriff's Association  
Sheriff  
Inyo County Sheriff's Department  
P.O. Box S  
Independence, CA 93526

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Riverside, CA 92501

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San Bernardino, CA 92415

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San Diego, CA 92415

Barry T. Labarbera  
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Co. Government Center, Room 45  
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408

Thomas W. Sneddon, Jr.  
District Attorney  
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1105 Santa Barbara Street  
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

Michael D. Bradbury  
District Attorney  
Ventura County  
800 South Victoria Avenue  
Ventura, CA 93009



ATTORNEY GENERAL'S COMMISSION ON  
RACIAL, ETHNIC, RELIGIOUS AND MINORITY VIOLENCE  
PUBLIC HEARING  
JUNE 30, 1989  
LOS ANGELES

ORDER OF TESTIMONY

1. Gene Mornell  
Executive Director of Los Angeles County Human Relations  
Commission
2. Son Lam  
Asian Legal Resources
3. Betsy Rosenthal  
Anti-Defamation League
4. John Fleming  
Commission on Aging
5. Ramero Reyes  
Assistant Superintendent of Education in Sacramento
6. Betty Kizasa  
Commission on Aging
7. George Thompson  
Development Disabilities Area Board 10
8. Carlotta Mellon  
Special Assistant to the Chancellor at the University of  
California, Los Angeles
9. Milora Frank  
Assistant Dean of Students University of California, Los  
Angeles
10. Mr. Loop  
City of Glendale Police Department
11. Lt. Foote  
Santa Ana Police Department
12. Audrey Noda  
Senator Torres' Office
13. Jack Fine  
Vice President, Los Angeles Chapter, American Jewish  
Committee
14. Tony Ellorin  
Filipino-American Network and Advocacy of Los Angeles

15. Cliff Klein  
Los Angeles County District Attorneys Office
16. Abby Land  
Mayor, West Hollywood, California
17. Tut Hayes



# Board of Supervisors County of Los Angeles

MICHAEL D. ANTONOVICH  
SUPERVISOR FIFTH DISTRICT

July 5, 1988

This letter and attachments  
sent to all police chiefs in  
Los Angeles County.

Chief Neal R. Johnson  
Arcadia Police Department  
250 West Huntington Drive  
Arcadia, California 91006-0060

Dear Chief Johnson:

Los Angeles County's Hate Crime Task Force, created by the Board of Supervisors last September 1 on my motion, has completed its final revision of a model hate crime policy, procedures, criteria and sample victim resource card.

Each of these recommendations is attached for your information and your consideration for inclusion in department policy with whatever adaptations you feel would best suit the conditions in your own community.

The Task Force was chaired by Executive Director ~~Eugene Kernell~~ of the County Commission on Human Relations and composed of representatives of the County Police Chiefs' Association, Sheriffs Department, District Attorney's Office, Public Defender's Office, Probation Department and Victim-Witness Assistance Program, as well as the Police Department and Mayor's Office from the City of Los Angeles.

The enclosed materials and recommendations are the result of nine months of dedicated work which was made easier because of the input and suggestions submitted by many of you. I am grateful both to the Task Force and to each of you who brought forward your ideas to help combat the malignant and socially corrupting behavior of those who thrive on hatred and bigotry.

2.

With hate crimes unfortunately on the rise in our county, a continuing dialogue is necessary. Both the Board of Supervisors and the Task Force members are anxious to continue this cooperative effort to keep our citizens safe from attacks based on race, religion or national origin.

I thank you for your cooperation in the past and look forward to working with you in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Mike', written over the word 'Sincerely,'.

MICHAEL D. ANTONOVICH  
Supervisor, Fifth District

MA/jmd

## Los Angeles County Hate Crime Task Force

### Hate Crime Policy

During the past several years, crimes motivated by hatred for an individual's race, religion, ethnicity or sexual orientation have increased sharply throughout Los Angeles County, the State of California, and the United States. These incidents not only have a damaging effect on the victim, but also threaten the democratic foundations of our society and greatly add to tensions within the neighborhoods affected.

Therefore, it is the policy of (name of agency) to ensure that all residents of (service area) enjoy the right to live free of violence, vandalism, intimidation, or threat against their person or property which is motivated by their race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, or sexual orientation.

We believe that the unique nature of these crimes requires special attention from our agency, and they will be given priority status. Members of this department receive training in the identification of hate crimes. We will take every possible action to identify and arrest the perpetrators and bring them to justice, as well as respond in a sensitive manner to the emotional violence experienced by the victims, their families and community.

Emphasis will be placed on referring victims to appropriate agencies for assistance, and on community and police cooperation to reduce the fear and tension which frequently occur as a result of hate crimes.

## Los Angeles County Hate Crime Task Force

### Hate Crime Procedures

1.

The following procedures are recommended for the handling of hate crimes within a law enforcement agency. They should not be viewed as specific requirements, but rather as guidelines to be adapted to the individual department's existing policies and procedures. It must be stressed that the point of first contact is critical in the handling of hate crimes. The person who first receives the incident information must be aware of and sensitive to the distinguishing characteristics of hate crimes so that the victim and the incident are treated appropriately.

#### A. Preliminary Investigating Officer

1. Determine whether incident meets hate crime criteria. If motive is unclear, or if incident appears to have overtones of bigotry, ask leading questions in a sensitive manner.

Sample questions could include: "Do you have any reason to believe this incident may have been motivated by race, religion or sexual orientation?" (Do not say "Are you Black, Gay, etc.?" )

2. If the incident is an obvious hate crime or seems to have components of it, reassure the victim of the department's concern over such incidents and intention to help.
3. Give priority to the needs and feelings of victim(s). Reassure them, especially concerning threats to their safety or the likelihood of a recurrence.
4. Ask victim about possible suspects. Encourage them to express their feelings which may yield useful information about motives, potential perpetrators, etc. If no possible suspects are volunteered, note proximity to local schools, history of hate groups in the area.
5. Ask victim and other parties present if they are aware of any other incidents in area.
6. Inform victim that these crimes receive a separate designation and receive special attention.
7. Suggest that the victim call appropriate agencies for additional support and services. (The agency is encouraged to use a standard referral card developed by the Commission.)
8. Before leaving area, look around neighborhood for other incidents if crime was one of vandalism or graffiti (time permitting).
9. Upon returning to the station, write a thorough report and route copies to command personnel, investigative unit, and staff responsible for community relations.

#### B. Investigating Officer(s) and/or Community Relations Staff

1. Contact victim and personally express concern on behalf of the Department and City as soon as possible.

2. Depending on command level procedures, consider suggesting the formation of a Neighborhood Watch if none exists in the area. If such a program exists, ask victim's permission to notify leader of area program.
3. Ask if victim has any questions about police response or about the investigation.
4. Ask if support agencies have been used. If no agency has been contacted, or if victim is dissatisfied with response, suggest that they contact the Human Relations Commission.
5. Attempt to elicit additional motive and perpetrator information from victim. Recap all available information and provide reassurance of police concern and commitment to combatting hate crime. Reiterate the usefulness of Neighborhood Watch programs, if previously recommended.

C. Supervising Officer

1. Review all field reports of hate crimes. It is particularly important that management personnel are sensitive to the treatment of victims, as their response can set a positive example for other officers. Such concern can be demonstrated by supervising the preliminary investigation and continuing to monitor the investigation with investigating officer(s).
2. Maintain flow of information on hate crimes to Chief.

D. Command Personnel

1. Review field reports. Periodically reinforce the agency's concern with hate crimes and give recognition to those officers who are doing an outstanding job.
2. Encourage suggestions for needed improvements in hate crime policy. Some department personnel may not be comfortable with the emotional nature of many hate crimes, or may have limited understanding of various differences in ethnicity, lifestyle, etc. Such topics can be addressed through inservice trainings, literature, guest speakers, etc. For further resources, contact the Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations.
3. Encourage local elected officials to take a stand against hate crime. Make public your own feelings on the seriousness of such incidents.
4. When a perpetrator is apprehended, urge prosecuting agencies to pursue the case to the fullest extent of the law.
5. Notify the Human Relations Commission, which monitors hate crime and also attempts to arrange victim support services, and Commission staff will contact victims about their needs.

## Los Angeles County Hate Crime Task Force

### CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING HATE CRIMES

Hate crimes are defined as acts directed at an individual, institution, or business expressly because of race, ethnicity, religion, or sexual orientation. Definitive guidelines for hate crime determination are as follows:

1. The hate crime must involve a specific target, such as an individual, residence, house of worship, religious or ethnic organization, or business.
2. Graffiti must be racial, ethnic, religious, or homophobic in nature, such as swastika, KKK, Nazi, or other hate group symbols or slogans, or involve the use of epithets.
3. Bigotry must be the central motive for the attack, rather than economics, revenge, etc., as in other kinds of crime.
4. A specific name and address, and description of the hate crime, must be on file with a law enforcement agency or other organization handling the complaint.
5. Any assault against a person, in the absence of other apparent motivation, when initiated with racial, ethnic, religious, or homophobic epithets, will be considered to be a hate crime.
6. Vandalism to a house of worship, or ethnic, religious, or Gay and Lesbian organization will be considered a hate crime in the absence of evidence of other motives.
7. Obscene or threatening phone calls, when containing racial, ethnic, religious or homophobic slurs, are considered hate crimes.

Although the following are of concern because they may reflect intergroup tension, they are not considered hate crimes because they are not aimed at a specific target:

1. Graffiti on freeway overpasses, public phone booths, etc.
2. "Punk rock" or gang graffiti, even if accompanied by a swastika.
3. Interracial crimes, such as robbery, assault, or rape, which are motivated by factors other than race, ethnicity, religion, or sexual orientation.
4. Intragroup acts, regardless of graffiti; this includes gang graffiti and other gang acts.
5. Name calling and epithets not accompanied by assault, widespread among youth, are not considered hate crimes.
6. KKK, Nazi, or other hate crime rallies, leafletting, or recruiting drives, though reprehensible, are not hate crimes.



"HATE CRIME" VICTIM  
RESOURCE AND MONITORING  
ORGANIZATIONS

If you believe that this crime has been committed against you because of your race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, or sexual orientation, you may be the victim of what is known as a "hate crime." If you are not comfortable discussing this with law enforcement personnel, you may wish to report the crime to one of the organizations listed on this card. These organizations monitor hate crimes, and may be able to arrange additional assistance you may need.

FAIR HOUSING COUNCILS

Fair Housing Council of  
the San Fernando Valley  
(818) 781-6940

Fair Housing Council of  
the San Gabriel Valley  
(818) 960-1979

Fair Housing Foundation of  
Long Beach  
(213) 599-0109

Hollywood-Wilshire  
Fair Housing Council  
(213) 464-1141

Metro-Harbor Fair Housing Council  
(213) 539-6191

Westside Fair Housing Council  
(213) 475-9671

GAY-LESBIAN ORGANIZATIONS

Gay and Lesbian Community  
Services Center  
(213) 464-7400 (Hollywood Office)

Gay and Lesbian Unified  
Community Service Center  
(213) 434-3089 (Long Beach Office)

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Los Angeles County Commission  
on Human Relations  
(213) 974-7611

Pasadena Human Relations  
Commission  
(818) 791-7983

RELIGIOUS-ETHNIC ORGANIZATIONS

American Arab Anti-Discrimination  
Committee  
(213) 383-8790

Anti-Defamation League of  
B'nai B'rith  
(213) 655-8205

Asian Pacific American  
Legal Center  
(213) 748-2022

(YOUR POLICE DEPARTMENT NAME)

Main Phone # ( )  
Responding or Investigating  
Officer

Phone # ( )

BOARD OF HUMAN RELATIONS  
COMMISSIONERS

CHRISTOPHER MCCAULEY  
PRESIDENT

STEWART KWOH  
VICE-PRESIDENT

LEROY BERRY

CAROL JEAN BILLONE

JUANITA C. DUDLEY

ALEJANDRO JIMENEZ

SARAH KIM

J. S. SEHDEVA

WARREN L. STEINBERG

*San Lam for*  
**CITY OF LOS ANGELES**  
CALIFORNIA



TOM BRADLEY  
MAYOR

*Stewart Kwoh*  
**ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE**  
201 N. LOS ANGELES ST.  
SPACE 21, CITY HALL MALL  
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012  
485-4495

DORIS N. COLLY  
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

May 1, 1989

Honorable Tom Bradley  
Mayor  
Room 305, City Hall

Dear Mayor Bradley:

On behalf of the Human Relations Commission of the City of Los Angeles and its many supporting community organizations, we are pleased to present the "Recommended Modifications to the Special Order Relative to Reporting Incidents Motivated by Hatred or Prejudice."

The Hate Violence Reduction Committee of the Commission has spent approximately six months to develop these recommendations based on intensive community input. On the second page of the recommendations, you will find a list of organizations that are supporting this effort.

Through your leadership, Los Angeles was the first major West Coast city to have its Police Department adopt a Hate Violence Monitoring Program. The need for such a program is clearly important to the health and future prosperity of the city. However, it was the opinion of many community organizations that the monitoring program was either not functioning adequately or not properly understood by the public.

It has been our desire to develop positive recommendations so that this significant monitoring program will be successful and become a model for cities throughout the country.

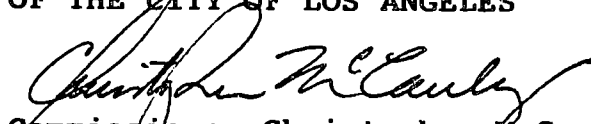
We would like to request your assistance in transmitting these recommendations to the Police Commission after you have had time to read and approve them. The City Human Relations Commission and the Hate Violence Reduction Committee of the Commission will be happy to work with the Police Commission to further develop and implement the recommendations that you transmit.


Honorable Tom Bradley  
Page Two  
Hate Violence Monitoring Recommendations  
May 1, 1989

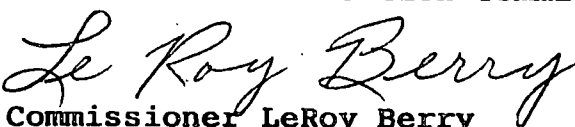
As you mentioned at the meeting in your office, these recommendations and your use of them would be an important media event. We would like to further discuss this possibility with you, or your press office.

Respectfully submitted,

HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION  
OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES

  
Commissioner Christopher McCauley  
President

  
Commissioner Stewart Kwok  
Vice President and Co-Chair  
Hate Violence Reduction Committee

  
Commissioner LeRoy Berry  
Co-Chair  
Hate Violence Reduction Committee

CM:SK:LB:dc

Attachment: Hate Violence Reduction Committee Report

cc: Members of the Los Angeles City Council  
Chief of Police

**RECOMMENDED MODIFICATIONS  
SPECIAL ORDER RELATIVE TO REPORTING INCIDENTS  
MOTIVATED BY HATRED OR PREJUDICE**

**Special Order No. 16  
September 2, 1988**

**Submitted by:  
HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES  
HATE VIOLENCE REDUCTION COMMITTEE**

**Commissioner Christopher McCauley  
President of the Commission**

**Commissioner Stewart Kwoh  
Hate Violence Reduction Committee Co-Chairperson**

**Commissioner LeRoy Berry  
Hate Violence Reduction Committee Co-Chairperson**

**and**

**Supporting Community Organizations**

**April, 1989**

The Human Relations Commission of the City of Los Angeles is grateful for the support of community organizations who worked diligently on the proposed recommendations:

American Jewish Committee

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith

Asian American Legal Center of Southern California

Community Relations Conference of Southern California

Community Relations Committee of the Jewish Federation Council of Greater Los Angeles

Gay and Lesbian Community Service Center

Gay and Lesbian Police Advisory Task Force

Hispanic Police Advisory Group

Japanese American Citizens League

Korean American Coalition

Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations

Los Angeles Urban League

Mexican American Legal Defense Fund

San Fernando Valley NAACP

I.

CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING HATE CRIMES

A. Recommendations:

1. We suggest that the Los Angeles County Hate Crime Task Force proposal on "Criteria for Determining Hate Crimes" be incorporated into the Special Order and made an addendum to police training materials, including Cadet and Captain Training School materials and other in-service training materials. (See Attachment 1).

There should also be additions to hate crime criteria to include a cross burning in a specific target in the absence of other apparent motivation.

2. We have been informed that the term sexual orientation has been added to the criteria for identifying those crimes or incidents motivated by bigotry against gays and lesbians. Because this change occurred after the Special Order was initially implemented, such a change should be highlighted in future trainings of officers.

B. Rationale:

The Hate Violence Reduction Committee and the Human Relations Commission do not believe that the Special Order has sufficient criteria and guidelines for identifying hate crimes. This can result in lack of reporting incidents by police officers.

## II.

### HATE CRIME PROCEDURES

#### A. Recommendations:

1. We suggest that the Los Angeles County Hate Crime Task Force proposal on "Hate Crime Procedures" be incorporated into the Special Order and made an addendum to police training materials, including Cadet and Captain Training School and other in-service training materials. (See Attachment II).
2. While we fully agree that all units of the Los Angeles Police Department should be involved in tracking and investigating hate incidents, a special unit at both Division and Central levels such as the Criminal Conspiracy Section Unit would be beneficial in properly categorizing incidents, trend analysis and making sure that the California Attorney General, District Attorney and City Attorney are properly notified of incidents with criminal or civil consequences.

In particular, California Civil Code S52 provides remedies for those denied their civil rights. Appropriate agencies should enforce this provision. This is but one example where effective direct referral of hate incidents to such agencies is very important and could be ensured through such a special unit.

3. A compilation of reports and evaluation of the monitoring system in the department as a whole and in each division should be provided to community groups and government agencies upon request.
4. Reporting forms for hate incidents should be reviewed and compared to forms used in other cities. We recommend that a specific box be placed on all crime reporting forms that would indicate if the victim or if the officer believes that the incident was motivated by hatred or prejudice. Officers should be instructed to mark this box if in doubt.

## Recommendations (Continued)

We further recommend that this be done at all Divisions no later than July 1, 1989.

5. We would like to underscore the importance of assistance for hate crime victims. Those Los Angeles Police Department Officers in charge of victim assistance should constantly communicate with community organizations to ensure proper referrals for victims.

### B. Rationale:

Our Committee and the Commission view the point of first contact with victims as critical in the handling of hate crimes. From that point, procedures are important to ensure the proper identification of the incident, care for the victim, and referral for prosecution and collection of information. The existing procedures should be reviewed, clarified and improved.



### III.

#### TRAINING OF POLICE OFFICERS

##### A. Recommendations:

1. Training should be provided to new recruits, field officers, desk officers, supervisors and those attending Captains School. Such training should be periodic, including in-service training, and not a one-time program.
2. The training in hate crimes and hate crime monitoring should be included in all police officer training. Such training should in addition to classroom training also be in writing and included in the written material in cadet, in-service and Captain Training Schools. The Police Academy Library should contain written material on gay and lesbian issues as it does about other minority groups and specific information about the violence and hate directed at gays and lesbians.
3. Appropriate community organizations should be allowed to provide assistance in the training of officers. This specific assistance in the area of hate violence and the monitoring of incidents will not only provide important community information and perspectives, but can also develop stronger linkages with community organizations which will be necessary partners in responding to and preventing or reducing hate incidents.

Training of community representatives will be a subject of future recommendations.

##### B. Rationale:

It is not clear to us that there has been sufficient training in the Police Department on how to deal with hate incidents. Such specialized training must be a crucial component in the implementation of the Special Order.

IV.  
COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT  
AND  
COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

A. Recommendations:

1. There should be a full-time Community Relations Commander assigned to facilitate community outreach and communications specifically focused on hate incidents. It is not sufficient to have a part-time officer because the work involved is simply too great.
2. Existing outreach units and assignments should incorporate this task of facilitating communication and cooperation on hate violence. New outreach units may have to be established to cover communities which presently do not have such units assigned to them, such as the Gay and Lesbian Community. There should be regular meetings with these officers and community organizations.
3. Pamphlets and other materials should be produced to inform the community as to the existence of and purpose of the hate monitoring program. This information should include both police and community locations where assistance can be obtained. Such pamphlets should identify specific units or officers where possible so that direct communications can be established. These materials should be translated into different languages and distributed both by the Police Department and Community Organizations.

The Los Angeles City Human Relations Commission would be interested in co-producing such a pamphlet with the Police Department.

**B. Rationale:**

There is not the necessary trust and communication between the Police Department and several affected communities, which have had numerous incidents of violence motivated by bigotry, to encourage reportage of incidents and cooperation. Thus, many incidents are not reported to the Police Department.

V.

PUBLICITY

A. Recommendations:

1. A media campaign should be utilized in both general and community newspapers (including ethnic newspapers), and in the electronic media to inform city residents of such monitoring. This information should include both government and community organizations which can be of assistance to victims of hate motivated violence.
2. Distribution of informational materials on hate violence and reporting of such incidents should involve all desk and field officers. It should be a constant effort.

B. Rationale:

Few city residents know that hate incidents are crimes and should be reported to the Police Department and/or other agencies.

**ATTACHMENT NO. I**

**Los Angeles County Hate Crime Task Force**

**CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING HATE CRIMES**

### CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING HATE CRIMES

Hate crimes are defined as acts directed at an individual, institution, or business expressly because of race, ethnicity, religion, or sexual orientation. Definitive guidelines for hate crime determination are as follows:

1. The hate crime must involve a specific target, as an individual, residence, house of worship, religious or ethnic organization, or business.
2. Graffiti must be racial, ethnic, religious, or homophobic in nature, such as swastika, KKK, Nazi, or other hate group symbols or slogans, or involve the use of epithets.
3. Bigotry must be the central motive for the attack, rather than economics, revenge, etc., as in other kinds of crime.
4. A specific name and address, and description of the hate crime, must be on file with a law enforcement agency or other organization handling the complaint.
5. Any assault against a person, in the absence of other apparent motivation, when initiated with racial, ethnic, religious, or homophobic epithets, will be considered to be a hate crime.
6. Vandalism to a house of worship, or ethnic, religious, or Gay and Lesbian organization will be considered a hate crime in the absence of evidence or other motives.

Obscene or threatening phone calls, when containing racial, ethnic, religious or homophobic slurs, are considered hate crimes.

Although the following are of concern because they may reflect intergroup tension, they are not considered hate crimes because they are not aimed at a specific target:

1. Graffiti on freeway overpasses, public phone booths, etc.

- ( 2. "Punk rock" or gang graffiti, even if accompanied by a swastika.)
3. Interracial crimes, such as robbery, assault, or rape, which are motivated by factors other than race, ethnicity, religion, or sexual orientation.
4. Intragroup acts, regardless of graffiti; this includes gang graffiti and other gang acts.
5. Name calling and epithets not accompanied by assault, widespread among youth, are not considered hate crimes.
- ( 6. KKK, Nazi, or other hate crime rallies, leafletting, or recruiting drives, though reprehensible, are not hate crimes.)

**ATTACHMENT NO. II**

**Los Angeles County Hate Crime Task Force**

**HATE CRIME PROCEDURES**



## HATE CRIME PROCEDURES

The following procedures are recommended for the handling of hate crimes within a law enforcement agency. They should not be viewed as specific requirements, but rather as guidelines to be adapted to the individual department's existing policies and procedures. It must be stressed that the point of first contact is critical in the handling of hate crimes. The person who first receives the incident information must be aware of and sensitive to the distinguishing characteristics of hate crimes so that the victim and the incident are treated appropriately.

### A. Preliminary Investigating Officer

1. Determine whether incident meets hate crime criteria. If motive is unclear, or if incident appears to have overtones of bigotry, ask leading questions in a sensitive manner.  
  
Sample questions could include: "Do you have any reason to believe this incident may have been motivated by race, religion or sexual orientation?" (Do not say "Are you Black, Gay, etc.?" )
2. If the incident is an obvious hate crime or seems to have components of it, reassure the victim of the department's concern over such incidents and intention to help.
3. Give priority to the needs and feelings of victim(s). Reassure the, especially concerning threats to their safety or the likelihood of a recurrence.
4. Ask victim about possible suspects. Encourage them to express their feelings which may yield useful information about motives, potential perpetrators, etc. If no possible suspects are volunteered, note proximity to local schools, history of hate groups in the area.

5. Ask the victim and other parties present if they are aware of any other incidents in the area.
6. Inform victim that these crimes receive a separate designation and receive special attention.
7. Suggest that the victim call appropriate agencies for additional support and services. (The agency is encouraged to use a standard referral card developed by the Commission.)
8. Before leaving area, look around neighborhood for other incidents if crime was one of vandalism or graffiti (time permitting).
9. Upon returning to the station, write a thorough report and route copies to command personnel, investigative unit, and staff responsible for community relations.

B. Investigating Officer(s) and/or Community Relations Staff

1. Contact victim and personally express concern on behalf of the Department and City as soon as possible.
2. Depending on command level procedures, consider suggesting the formation of a Neighborhood Watch if none exists in the area. If such a program exists, ask victim's permission to notify leader of area program.
3. Ask if victim has any questions about police response or about the investigation.
4. Ask if support agencies have been used. If no agency has been contacted, or if victim is dissatisfied with response, suggest that they contact the Human Relations Commission.
5. Attempt to elicit additional motive and perpetrator information from victim. Recap all available information and provide reassurance of police concern and commitment to combatting hate crime. Reiterate the usefulness of Neighborhood Watch programs, if previously recommended.

C. Supervising Officer

1. Review all field reports of hate crimes. It is particularly important that management personnel are sensitive to the treatment of victims, as their response can set a positive example for other officers. Such concern can be demonstrated by supervising the preliminary investigation and continuing to monitor the investigation with investigating officer(s).
2. Maintain flow of information on hate crimes to Chief.

D. Command Personnel

1. Review field reports. Periodically reinforce the agency's concern with hate crimes and give recognition to those officers who are doing an outstanding job.
2. Encourage suggestions for needed improvements in hate crime policy. Some department personnel may not be comfortable with the emotional nature of many hate crimes, or may have limited understanding of various differences in ethnicity, lifestyle, etc. Such topics can be addressed through in-service trainings, literature, guest speakers, etc. For further resources, contact the Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations.
3. Encourage local elected officials to take a stand against hate crime. Make public your own feelings on the seriousness of such incidents.
4. When a perpetrator is apprehended, urge prosecuting agencies to pursue the case to the fullest extent of the law.
5. Notify the Human Relations Commission, which monitors hate crime and also attempts to arrange victim support services, and Commission staff will contact victims about their needs.

ATTACHMENT NO. III

San Diego Police Department

HATE CRIME BOX

# SAN DIEGO REGIONAL CRIME/INCIDENT REPORT

VICTIM - SUSPECT INFORMATION		RELATED REPORTS		ADDITIONAL PROPERTY		ADDITIONAL OFFENSES LISTED IN REMARKS		PAGE 1 OF 1		CASE NUMBER	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CODE SECTION AND DESCRIPTION (ONE INCIDENT ONLY)								DATE (MM/DD/YY)		TIME (HH:MM)	
LOCATION OF INCIDENT (OR ADDRESS)								CITY		STATE	

VICTIM - WITNESS		VICTIM'S NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE/OR ORGANIZATION)		RESIDENCE ADDRESS		CITY		STATE		ZIP	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
RACE		SEX		DATE OF BIRTH		ID TYPE		ID NUMBER		INTERPRETER REQUIRED	
STATUS EMPLOYER (BANK IF MILITARY)		BUSINESS OR MILITARY ADDRESS		CITY		STATE		ZIP		RELATION TO VICTIM	
BUSINESS PHONE		ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (VICTIM VEHICLE INFO, IF APPLICABLE)		CITY		STATE		ZIP		RELATION TO SUSPECT	

TOTAL # OF WITNESSES AT CRIME		WITNESS #		ARRESTING OFFICER		IS OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT		IS OTHER POLICE		STATUS	
PLACE OF ATTACK		TYPE		IS OTHER EMPLOYER		IS OTHER POLICE		STATUS		IS OTHER EMPLOYER	
DESCRIPTION OF SURROUNDING AREA		TYPE		IS OTHER EMPLOYER		IS OTHER POLICE		STATUS		IS OTHER EMPLOYER	
WEAPON USED		TYPE		IS OTHER EMPLOYER		IS OTHER POLICE		STATUS		IS OTHER EMPLOYER	

M.O. INFORMATION		TYPE OF STRUCTURE		PORT OF ENTRY		SECURITY USED		SUSPECT ACTIONS	
ON-RESIDENTIAL		RESIDENTIAL		PORT OF ENTRY		SECURITY USED		SUSPECT ACTIONS	
TYPE OF STRUCTURE		PORT OF ENTRY		SECURITY USED		SUSPECT ACTIONS		SUSPECT ACTIONS	
TYPE OF STRUCTURE		PORT OF ENTRY		SECURITY USED		SUSPECT ACTIONS		SUSPECT ACTIONS	

ITEM NO.	ARTICLE NAME	STOLEN	IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS	BRAND, MAKE, OR MANUFACTURER	MODEL NAME AND MODEL NUMBER	MISCELLANEOUS DESCRIPTION	VALUE
1							
2							
3							
4							

VICTIM INJURED		EXTENT OF TREATMENT		DATE OF TREATMENT		LOCATION OF TREATMENT		NAME OF TREATMENT		STATUS	
VICTIM INJURED		EXTENT OF TREATMENT		DATE OF TREATMENT		LOCATION OF TREATMENT		NAME OF TREATMENT		STATUS	

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 16

SEPTEMBER 2, 1988

**SUBJECT:** MISCELLANEOUS MANUAL AMENDMENTS

**PURPOSE:** This Order informs Department employees of certain additions, deletions, and revisions to the Department Manual.

**PROCEDURE:**

- I. **DEFINITION OF INCIDENTS MOTIVATED BY HATRED OR PREJUDICE--REVISED.** A review of the Department's definition of incidents motivated by hatred or prejudice indicated a need to expand the definition, making it more comprehensive. The definition is revised to include such factors as disability, sexual orientation and similar incidents against other groups that may be singled out for acts of hatred or prejudice. Therefore, the definition is revised to read as follows:

"An incident motivated by hatred or prejudice is any malicious or offensive act directed against an individual or group based upon their race, religion, culture, disability, ethnic background, lifestyle, or sexual orientation, and similar incidents against other groups that may be singled out for acts of hatred or prejudice. Incidents of this nature include criminal and noncriminal acts. Noncriminal acts include, but are not limited to, activity which would cause an individual, or members of such groups, to feel threatened or intimidated."

**AMENDMENT:** - This Order amends Section 4/203.25 of the Department Manual.

- II. **ROBBERY-HOMICIDE DIVISION (RHD)--RESPONSIBILITIES EXPANDED.** This Order assigns Robbery-Homicide Division the responsibility for investigation of selected kidnappings on a City-wide basis.

Robbery-Homicide Division shall have City-wide responsibility for kidnapping investigations when:

- There is the potential for serious bodily injury or death; or,
- The facts indicate a connection to a major City-wide problem; or,
- A prolonged investigation is required or the investigative resources required exceed geographic detective division capabilities.

**Note:** Robbery-Homicide Division personnel shall immediately respond to the scene and assume investigative responsibility when notified of a kidnapping that appears to meet the above criteria. Robbery-Homicide Division personnel shall be responsible for the investigation of all crimes and the processing of all arrestees related to the kidnapping investigation.

**Exception:** Criminal Conspiracy Section, Detective Support Division, shall investigate kidnappings involving extortion, when adults or juveniles are victims or suspects, and when there is any real or implied reference to an explosive device or any type of nuclear material (2/1043.21).

**AMENDMENT:** This Order amends Section 2/1045.21 of the Department Manual.

**AUDIT RESPONSIBILITY:** The Commanding Officer, Robbery-Homicide Division, shall monitor compliance with this directive in accordance with Department Manual Section 0/080.30.

DISTRIBUTION "A"

STATEMENT OF

THE ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH

BEFORE

CALIFORNIA ATTORNEY GENERAL'S

COMMISSION ON RACIAL, ETHNIC, RELIGIOUS AND MINORITY VIOLENCE

PUBLIC HEARING ON HATE CRIMES

JUNE 30, 1989

Monsignor Barry and Members of the Commission:

Good morning. My name is Betsy Rosenthal. I am the Western States Civil Rights Director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, a civil rights and human relations agency that has been fighting anti-Semitism, racism and other forms of bigotry and discrimination for over seventy-five years.

The Anti-Defamation League appreciates the opportunity to provide testimony on the subject of hate crimes in California.

The ADL has been closely tracking one type of hate crime - anti-Semitic vandalism - since 1960. Vandalism perpetrated against Jewish individuals or institutions ranges in expression from swastika daubings on synagogues to arson. Since 1979, the League has published an annual "Audit of Anti-Semitic Incidents" based on data reported to ADL regional offices around the nation. It should be noted that ADL's 1987 Audit was cited by the United States Congress in establishing the need for a new federal law concerning religious violence.

The 1988 ADL Audit revealed the highest number of anti-Semitic incidents reported in more than five years. The 1988 vandalism figure represented an 18.5% increase over the number for 1987; the 1988 harassment figure - the second highest in any ADL survey - reflected a 41% increase over 1987. The latter figure includes harassment, threats and assaults against Jewish individuals, their property and their institutions. Although the number of these incidents in California decreased in 1988 over 1987, California continues to be the second most active state, following only New York.



A disturbing finding revealed in ADL's 1987 and 1988 Audits was that a significant number of these acts of anti-Semitic vandalism were apparently perpetrated by young, shaven-headed members of neo-Nazi "skinhead" gangs. The most recent tally taken by the Anti-Defamation League shows that skinheads have become active in some thirty-one states nationwide and have a combined membership of approximately three thousand. Paralleling the increase in their numbers has been the level of violent activity in which they have engaged. This activity ranges from heavy vandalism of religious institutions (particularly synagogues) to assault on members of minority groups to murder.

In Santa Clara County, a White man who had brought a Black friend to a party in February of this year, was stabbed to death by a skinhead because he tried to intercede when the skinhead began shouting racial epithets at his friend.

Last summer in Laguna Beach, a homosexual man was severely beaten with a metal pipe by skinheads.

In Westminster, California, Ted and Lillie Heiser, a Black family living in a predominantly White area, discovered a cross-burning on the front lawn of their home. Gary Skillman, a self-identified skinhead was the perpetrator.

Most recently, in La Verne, California, four skinheads assaulted a young couple carrying a two-week old baby and a Black man who tried to help the couple. The skinheads mistakenly believed the couple to be Jewish and were particularly incensed that the couple had brought a Jewish baby into this world. When the police came to arrest the skinheads, they did not resist

because they said they did not want to fight "White people."

The ADL's recently completed survey indicates that two new trends are adding to the dangers posed by racist skinheads: a growing pattern of recruitment and activity in high schools and the acquisition of deadlier weaponry by skinheads. A number of schools in California have become the targets of skinhead activity.

Strict law enforcement is the most effective means available for dealing with skinhead violence. Although California has excellent laws on the books concerning hate crimes, this state has yet to enact a statute requiring the centralized reporting of hate crimes by law enforcement.

In response to a disturbing trend in anti-Semitic vandalism and violence, in 1981, ADL's Legal Affairs Department drafted a model hate crimes bill for introduction in state legislatures, which includes a data collection component. As you are probably aware, just this week, the United States House of Representatives voted to require the FBI to collect data on hate crimes. Moreover, the California Department of Justice in its 1986 report concluded that legislation to mandate the collection of bias crime data would "provide legislatures and other governing bodies with information for the development and implementation of policy to reduce crimes motivated all or in part by race, ethnicity and religion" and "provide the public with information which may lead to a greater awareness of the problems of bigotry and prejudice."

In addition, the establishment of a bias-crime reporting system would more clearly demonstrate to the community that law

enforcement officials have a genuine interest in the issue of bias crimes and a stake in vigorously pursuing the offenders. California is in need of a law mandating the centralized collection of data on bias crimes.

The fundamental cause of hate violence in the United States is the persistence of racism, bigotry and anti-Semitism. Unfortunately, there are no quick, comprehensive solutions to this problem - legislative or otherwise. Statutes which punish criminal conduct motivated by prejudice can be an important part of a long range approach to the problem of bias crimes.

Nonetheless, the long term solution to racism and anti-Semitism is education and experience - leading to better understanding and acceptance of diversity in our society. To this end, the Anti-Defamation League has undertaken in eight cities nationwide, including San Francisco, San Diego and Los Angeles, a school and media-based project called "A World of Difference" which is designed to reduce community racial, ethnic and religious friction. With the assistance of other civil and human rights organizations, the ADL has created localized teacher training and study guide materials. In each city, "AWOD" is comprised of a three way partnership which includes the ADL and other human rights organizations, underwriters and a print and/or electronic media partner.

In order to continue the important work begun by this year-long project, the ADL has pressed for the passage of a bill in California which would implement a non-mandatory pilot program for prejudice reduction education in the public schools.

Assembly bill 920 has enjoyed overwhelming bi-partisan support and is scheduled to come before the California Senate Education Committee on July 5. The bill, carried by Senator Ed Davis, would create a pilot course to be tested in three school districts reflecting the state's ethnic diversity. Aside from the ADL's support, the bill has also been endorsed by the United Teachers of Los Angeles, the California School Board Association, the NAACP, the Asian Pacific American Legal Center and the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund, organizations which will help develop the course.

The ADL respectfully requests your support in seeking the passage of this important legislation and also in the enactment of a bias crime reporting statute for the State of California.

Again, on behalf of the Anti-Defamation League, thank you for affording us this opportunity to provide comments about the problem of bias crimes in this state.



June 26, 1989

Attorney General's Commission on Racial,  
Ethnic, Religious and Minority Violence  
Office of Community/Consumer Affairs  
1515 "K" Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Commissioners:

Re: Public Hearing on Hate Violence

Developmental Disabilities Board Area 10 is an independent state agency mandated to protect and advocate for persons with developmental disabilities in the Los Angeles County area.

Abuse is a serious community problem, and persons with developmental disabilities are at a high risk of being abused. Groups historically perceived to have a low social value, such as women, minorities, and persons with disabilities are abused more frequently than other groups.

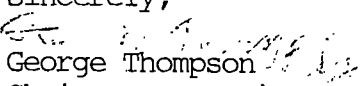
The Area Board 10 has identified the area of abuse as a priority area. In 1987-89 the Area Board developed "The Los Angeles County Prevention and Intervention Plan on Abuse of Persons" and has begun implementing selected goals and objectives (attached is a copy of the plan.)

The Area Board is before you today to bring to your attention the need for training of persons with developmental disabilities on how to identify and how to report abuse and abusive situations.

Targeted outreach and training activities need to be undertaken which utilize persons with developmental disabilities to train their peers with disabilities. Such activities would empower persons with disabilities to recognize and possibly prevent abuse and report such situations.

The Commission's consideration of our suggestions would be appreciated. The Area Board also offers its assistance with the implementation of Los Angeles County activities which prevent and intervene in abusive situations of persons with developmental disabilities.

Sincerely,

  
George Thompson  
Chairperson

LOS ANGELES COUNTY PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION PLAN  
ON ABUSE OF PERSONS WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

Developmental Disabilities Board Area 10, Los Angeles County  
1300 West Olympic Blvd., #300  
Los Angeles, California 90015  
(213) 736-3402

April, 1989

LOS ANGELES COUNTY PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION PLAN  
ON ABUSE OF PERSONS WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

I. INTRODUCTION:

Developmental Disabilities Board Area 10 is charged with protecting and advocating the rights of all persons with developmental disabilities in Los Angeles County. This mandate, in California Welfare and Institutions Code 4500-4846, gives the Board the responsibility of identifying and addressing system problems that prevent individuals with developmental disabilities from leading full and independent lives within their community.

Abuse is a serious community problem, and persons with developmental disabilities are at a high risk of being abused. Overall, in Los Angeles County Child Abuse Hotline calls increased 200% from 1981 to 1986; and child abuse and neglect investigations in California increased 365%.<sup>1</sup> Groups historically perceived to have a low social value, such as women, minorities, and persons with disabilities are abused more frequently than other groups. In addition, persons with developmental disabilities who are abused, frequently, receive less response to their abuse due to social attitudes and other barriers. The California Department of Developmental Services, Office of Human Rights has estimated that 70% of persons with developmental disabilities will be sexually abused at some time during their lives.<sup>2</sup> Other studies reflect higher rates of incidence of abuse and neglect ranging from 75% to 95%. In addition to the sheer number of abused children and adults, researchers have found a pervasive relationship between handicapping conditions and abuse. In a study conducted in West Virginia, a sample of 125 children receiving protective services for neglect or abuse revealed that 69% of those children were found to have one or more disabilities.<sup>3</sup>

II. BACKGROUND:

Los Angeles County faces particularly grave problems in dealing with the issues of abuse and developmental disabilities. Due to the nature of this county, with one-third of the state's population, tremendous ethnic diversity, seven separate Regional Centers, and numerous state, county, city and private organizations there are major difficulties in providing the coordinated services needed to prevent and intervene in abusive situation of persons with developmental disabilities.

Area Board 10 has identified the development and implementation of The Los Angeles County Prevention and Intervention Plan on Abuse of Persons with Developmental Disabilities as a major goal for the 1987-89 fiscal years. The

Area Board 10 performance objective was to: develop and implement components of the "Los Angeles County Plan for the Prevention of Abuse to Persons with Developmental Disabilities," in conjunction with local community groups and persons with expertise in the prevention of abuse of persons with developmental disabilities. The goal of this plan is to insure the maintenance of persons with developmental disabilities in safe and secure residential arrangements in the community. It is the intention of Area Board 10 to carry out activities to address the serious problem of abuse in Los Angeles County. In Fiscal Year 1986-87, Area Board 10 provided training on Sexual Assault Prevention for persons with developmental disabilities to teams representing service systems and providers of service. And in Fiscal Years 1987-89 the Los Angeles County Prevention and Intervention Plan on Abuse of Persons with Developmental Disabilities was developed, distributed to the community for comment, revised and disseminated.

The Plan is intended to be a working document, broad in scope, which will serve as an action plan for this specific population. The Plan has been developed by Area Board 10's Subcommittee on Abuse of Persons with Developmental Disabilities. The members of this subcommittee include persons with extensive expertise in the prevention of abuse; medical experts, advocates, those experienced in treating persons with developmental disabilities who have been abused and their families, and family members of individuals with developmental disabilities. The committee members included:

Nora J. Baladerian Andrade, Ph.D., M.F.C.C., Chair of the Los Angeles Committee on Abuse of Disabled Persons, Author of Special Edition Survivor, For People with Developmental Disabilities, Who Have Been Sexually Assaulted and Psychologist with expertise in abuse treatment issues;

Elizabeth Diaz, M.S.W., parent of an individual with developmental disabilities, Eastern Los Angeles Regional Center Board Member, and Mental Health Clinician;

Michael Durfee, M.D., Director of the Los Angeles County Child Abuse Prevention Program, Los Angeles County Department of Health Services;

Marian Miller, sister and conservator of an individual with developmental disabilities, and Area Board 10 Member;



Valeria Norwood, former Area Board 10 Member;

Betsy Phoenix, R.N., Area Board 10 Member, Coordinator  
New Born Screening Program, UCLA Department of Pediatrics/Genetics;

Carolyn Eddy Anders, Community Program Specialist, Area  
Board 10 and staff to the Subcommittee.

The work of the members both within the formal meetings, and through individual consultation is deeply appreciated. It is anticipated that the Subcommittee will continue to meet to assist Area Board 10 in identifying and implementing priority objectives.

The Area Board 10 is in the process of involving public agencies, service providers, individuals with disabilities and their families, and the general public in the implementation of specific Plan components to reduce the occurrence of abuse and improve intervention into abusive situations.

### III. MISSION STATEMENT:

- A. To seek the empowerment of individuals with developmental disabilities, and wherever possible, to facilitate healthy growth and development by the prevention of or intervention into abusive situations.
- B. To identify the role of developmental disabilities in increased vulnerability to abuse.
- C. To act on the knowledge that abuse is a serious community problem that can be prevented.

### IV. GOAL STATEMENT:

To develop objectives and methods to promote empowerment of individuals and to foster the well being of individuals and their families, including identification and elimination of systemic causes of individual abuse, to provide appropriate and effective prevention, intervention and treatment services for both victims and perpetrators and to increase public awareness of the serious and urgent nature of this problem and enlist public participation in the solution. Particular attention will be focused on self-protection and self-advocacy skills, and the prevention or alleviation of stress and problems which may lead to dysfunction and abuse.

V. DEFINITIONS:

A. Definition of the Developmentally Disabled Population

All individuals have strengths and weaknesses in relationship to their specific social and physical environment. Therefore, the following legal definitions are problematic since the focus is on what can not be done by the individual rather than their abilities. The definitions are provided, with the above philosophical disclaimer. These are the definitions in statute under which state and federal services are offered.

Developmental Disabilities are delineated in California by state and federal definitions. For the most part the state definition which names categories of disabilities is a subgroup within the federal definition. The Los Angeles County Prevention and Intervention Plan on Abuse of Persons with Developmental Disabilities is intended to address issues related to abuse experienced by persons who fall within the broad federal definition of developmentally disabled. The federal definition is:

"The term 'developmental disability' means a severe, chronic, disability of a person which:

- (a) is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental and physical impairments;
- (b) is manifested before the person attains age twenty-two;
- (c) is likely to continue indefinitely;
- (d) results in substantial functional limitations in three or more of the following areas of major life activity: (i) self-care; (ii) receptive and expressive language; (iii) learning; (iv) mobility; (v) self-direction; (vi) capacity for independent living; and (vii) economic self-sufficiency;
- (e) reflects the person's need for a combination and sequence of special, interdisciplinary, or generic care, treatment, or other services which are of life-long or extended duration and are individually planned and coordinated."

4

The California state definition, which identifies a subgroup of the federal definition is:

"(a) 'Developmental Disability' means a disability which originates before an individual attains age 18, continues or can be expected to continue, indefinitely,

and constitutes a substantial handicap for such an individual. As defined by the Director of the Department of Developmental Services, in consultation with the Superintendent of Public Instruction, this term shall include mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, and autism. This term shall also include handicapping conditions found to be closely related to mental retardation or to require treatment similar to that required for mentally retarded individuals, but shall not include other handicapping conditions that are solely physical in nature."<sup>5</sup>

The following individuals described illustrate the breadth of the population this plan is intended to address:

A twenty year old who has quadriplegia, who utilizes an electric wheelchair for mobility, receives assistance from an in-home support worker for grooming, and economic support from his Social Security Supplemental Income (SSI) check.

A thirty-six year old woman, with diagnosed schizophrenia which began at the age of 17. She lives in a board and care home where she is assisted in learning daily living skills, and use of public transportation.

A traumatically head injured young man, who left college at the age of 21 due to a motorcycle accident. Since his accident he has received individual tutoring, but has been unable to return to his studies and earlier employment due to both memory and expressive language difficulties.

Persons under the federal definition of developmental disabilities are among those persons protected by California's Abuse Reporting Laws.

Children below the age of 18 are addressed by the Child Abuse Reporting Law (Penal Code Art. 2.5) and adults by the Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse Reporting Law (Chapter 769, Statutes of 1986).

The definition in statute of a dependent adult includes persons between 18 and 64 years of age whose physical or mental limitations restrict his/her ability to carry out normal activities, or protect his or her rights. The definition goes on to specifically include persons with developmental and physical disabilities. Persons over the age of 64 years are also covered under this law as elders.

The focus of concern is the individual with developmental disabilities, and their family, whether the individual is a victim or perpetrator of abuse.

B. Definition of Prevention and Intervention<sup>6</sup>

Primary Prevention

Primary prevention enhances the general well-being of individuals, children and their families (whether it is the family of origin, or any other household or social unit). Services are designed and coordinated to enrich the lives of families, to facilitate positive interpersonal attachments, to provide information and skills, to improve family functioning, and to prevent the types of stresses and problems that might lead to dysfunction and abuse or neglect.

Secondary Prevention

Secondary prevention services are designed to identify and assist high risk families to prevent abuse or neglect. High risk families are those families exhibiting the symptoms of potentially abusive or neglectful behavior or under the types of stresses associated with abuse or neglect. Some examples of high risk situations include: history of drug or alcohol abuse, history of parents being abused, teenaged parents, parents without support systems, unwanted pregnancy, or lack of prenatal care.

Intervention

Once abuse has been identified, intervention or treatment services are to assist a family in which abuse and neglect has already occurred, to prevent further abuse and neglect, and includes services for the victim, perpetrator and significant others. Treatment can range from "early" intervention in the initial stages of abuse or neglect to "late state" intervention in severe cases or after services have failed to stop the abusive or neglectful behavior. Intervention also includes addressing systemic areas of dysfunction affecting the delivery of treatment or prevention services. This systemic dysfunction may include problem areas such as lack of information, access to service, service coordination, and resource needs.

C. Definition of Abuse

Abuse of both children and adults is clearly described in the Child Abuse and Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse Reporting Laws. The legal definitions of different kinds of abuse in these laws are the definitions utilized by this plan, including both those kinds of abuse with mandated reporting, and those allowing for voluntary reporting.

The following list of types of abuse is not intended to be exhaustive, but indicative of the meaning of "abuse" as used throughout the Los Angeles County Plan.

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Exploitation, pornography and prostitution
- Neglect, including medical treatment issues
- Extreme corporal punishment resulting in  
injury or death
- Willful cruelty or unjustifiable punishment
- Fiduciary abuse
- Abandonment
- Emotional/Mental Abuse, including verbal abuse

## VI. SERVICE SYSTEM:

This component identifies the primary agencies which interact with the report of abuse of a person with developmental disabilities. Section A, the diagram, shows the general process from identification of abuse to Court proceedings, and provides contact information for each agency. Section B is comprised of brief descriptions for some Los Angeles County agencies, with contact and service information pertinent to abuse reports. The subsections are as follow: B1 - Children, B2 - Adults, B3 - Case Management and Advocacy, B4 - Licensing.

This component is intended as a resource, and is not an exhaustive listing. Other services and agencies are available in the community. The Info Line, (213) 686-0950, TDD-1(800) 242-4026, may be of assistance in accessing additional resources.

A. General ProcessIDENTIFICATION OF ABUSE↓  
REPORTING

CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY HOTLINE  
(213) 283-1960 & (818) 443-4200  
24-hour/7 days

LOCAL POLICY AGENCY  
EMERGENCY - 911  
24 hr/7days

ADULT PROTECTIVE  
SERVICES HOTLINE  
1-800-992-1660 24 hr/7 days  
(for elder or dependent adult  
over 18 years, living in  
his own or family home)

LONG TERM CARE  
OMBUDSMAN  
L.A. 1-800-334-9473  
8:30-5/M-F  
State Hotline  
1-800-231-4024  
24 hr/7days  
(Adult in long term care res.)

↓  
HOSPITAL

Call ahead to see if emergency room has a long  
wait, and if staff is knowledgeable about exam.

↓  
TREATMENT SERVICES

DEPT. OF CHILDREN'S SVCS.  
Hotline number above

VICTIM WITNESS ASSISTANCE  
(innocent victim of crime can  
file for reimbursement of out  
of pocket costs; court sup-  
port provided)  
L.A. City (213) 485-6979  
L.A. County (213) 974-7499  
8-5/M-F

RAPE CRISIS HOTLINES  
1-800-242-4612  
24 hr/7 days

PROTECTION & ADVO., INC.  
Information  
Technical assistance &  
legal representation for  
DD rights.  
L.A. area - (818) 481-7431  
8-5/M-F  
State Toll Free Hotline  
1-800-952-5746/8-5/M-F  
After hours - message only

REGIONAL CENTERS

(serves persons under state defi-  
nition of developmentally dis-  
abled: mental retardation, epilepsy,  
cerebral palsy, autism - all ages)  
Case management, advocacy,  
specialized services  
- Eastern L.A. (213) 224-4700  
- Lanterman (213) 383-1300  
- Harbor (213) 540-1711  
- North L.A. (818) 891-0920  
- San Gabriel/Pomona (818) 814-8811  
- South Central L.A. (213) 734-1884  
- Westside (213) 337-1155  
8-5/M-F, 24 hr answering service

MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS

L.A. County Dept. of Mental Health  
Info & Referral Line (213) 738-4961  
8:30-5/M-F, after hours tape  
with emergency numbers  
Ask agencies for specialized  
resources

SELF-DEFENSE

Commission on Assault  
Against Women  
(213) 651-3147  
9-5/M-F

DEV. DIS. BOARD AREA 10

Information  
Problem Resolution or  
referral to other  
L.A. County  
(213) 736-3402  
8-5/M-F  
after hours message only

↓  
INVESTIGATION/COURTS

CASE UNFOUNDED

REFERRAL  
Comm. Svcs.

REFERRAL  
Protective Svcs.

JUVENILE DEPENDENCY  
COURT  
Incidents where minors

FAMILY LAW COURT  
Child custody matters  
in marriage dissolution

CRIMINAL

CIVIL  
Sue for  
damages

B. AGENCIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

B1. CHILDREN <sup>7</sup>

Department of Children's Services, Child Protective Services (CPS)

Los Angeles County Hotline - (213) 283-1960 and (818) 443-4200 (24-hour/7days). Can be used for reporting, and for consultation on a concern regarding a child's safety.

Reports of suspected child abuse can be made either to the Child Abuse Hotline, or to CPS intake staff at offices throughout the County. Action may be taken by CPS, law enforcement or both and the agencies will cross report. Intra-familial abuse and parental neglect will always be handled by CPS. Extra-familial abuse will usually be handled by law enforcement, although CPS may be involved if it appears that abuse resulted from a parent's failure to protect the child.

CPS workers are available 7 days a week, 24 hours a day to provide immediate in-person response when necessary. A CPS worker will make a face to face assessment of each report of abuse, neglect or exploitation, and if services are necessary a case plan will be developed.

If the child needs immediate protection after abuse or neglect the child will be taken into temporary protective custody usually by a uniformed police officer. Children in temporary custody will, if not immediately released, be placed by the Department of Children's Services with relatives, in an emergency shelter - MacLaren Hall, or in foster care. While in temporary custody both police and Department of Children's Services will complete investigations to determine if Juvenile Court proceedings should be initiated and if so whether there are relatives to whom the child can be safely released pending the completion of proceedings.

Local Police Agency

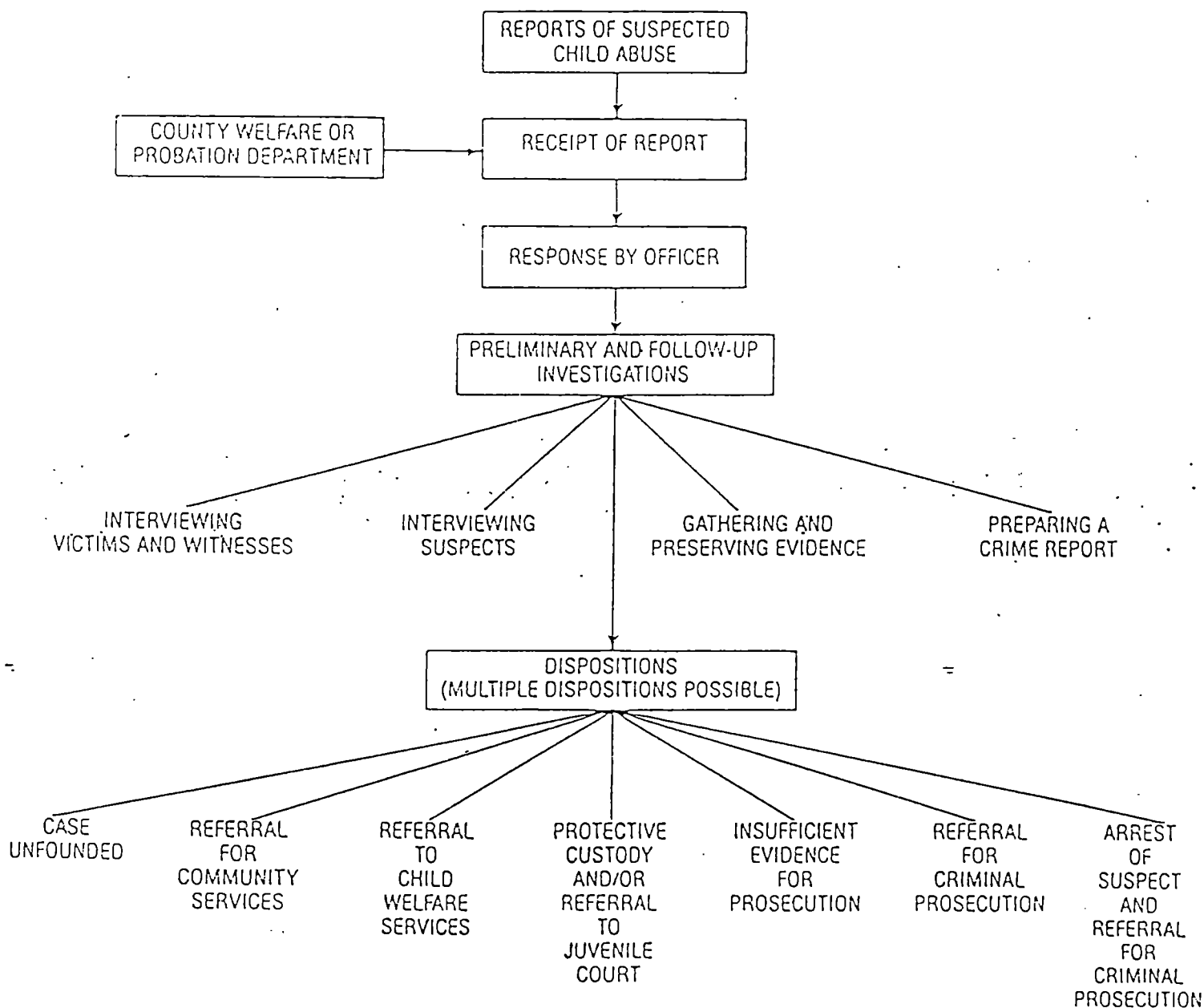
Emergency - 911, or local police telephone number.

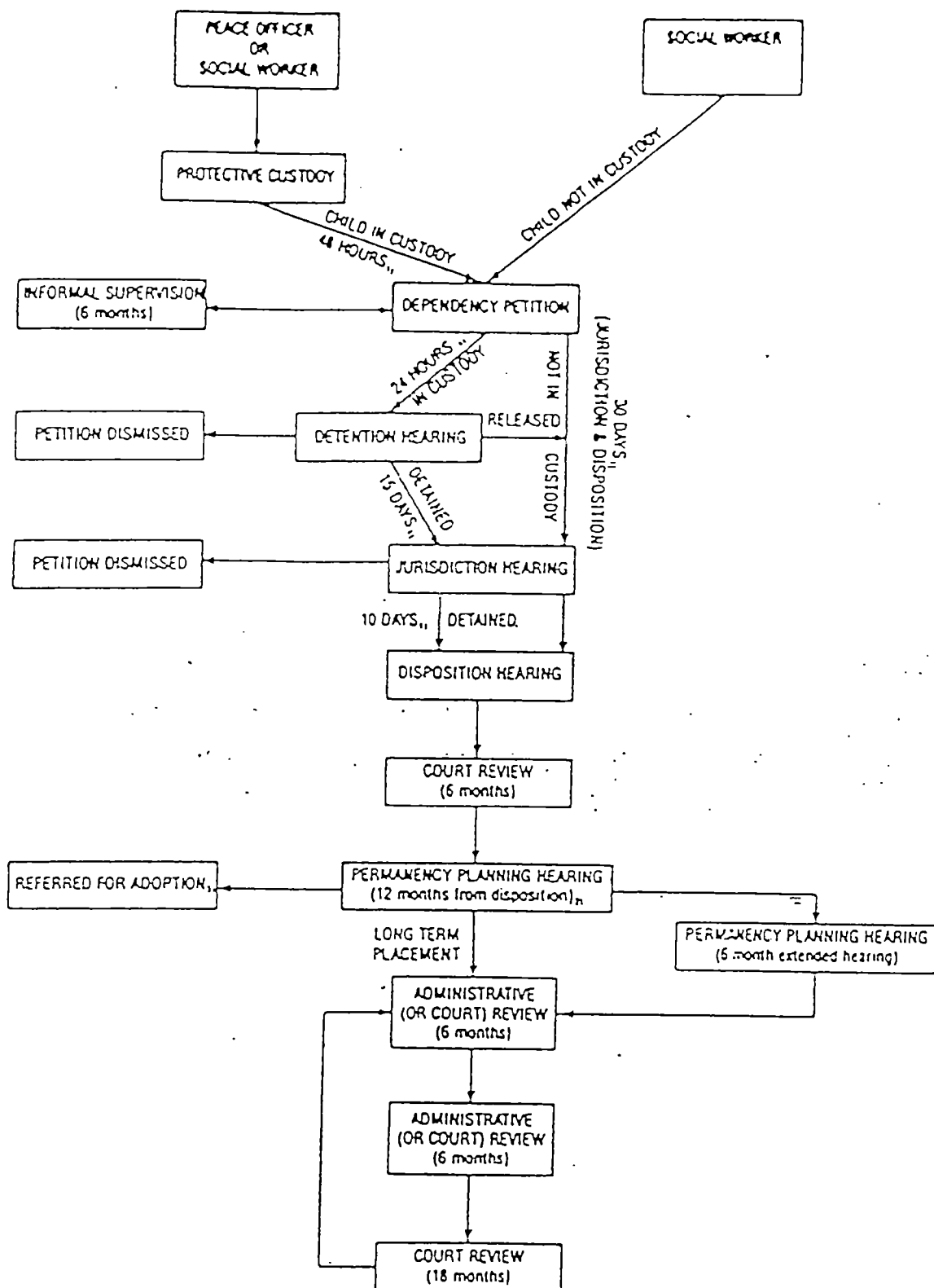


Reports of abuse can be made either to law enforcement, or to the Child Abuse Hotline. Action may be taken by police, CPS or both and the agencies will cross report. Extra-familial abuse will usually be handled by law enforcement, although CPS may be involved if it appears that the abuse resulted from the parent's failure to adequately protect the child. Police will be involved in intra-familial abuse and parental neglect when the allegations involve the commission of a crime, or allegations warrant the child's protective custody or protection of Juvenile Court.

If a child needs immediate protection after abuse or neglect the child will be taken into temporary protective custody usually by a uniformed police officer. While in temporary custody the law enforcement agency, and CPS will complete investigations to determine if Court proceedings should be initiated. See attached chart "Law Enforcement Child Abuse Investigation Process; Juvenile Dependency Proceedings", "Criminal Court Process".

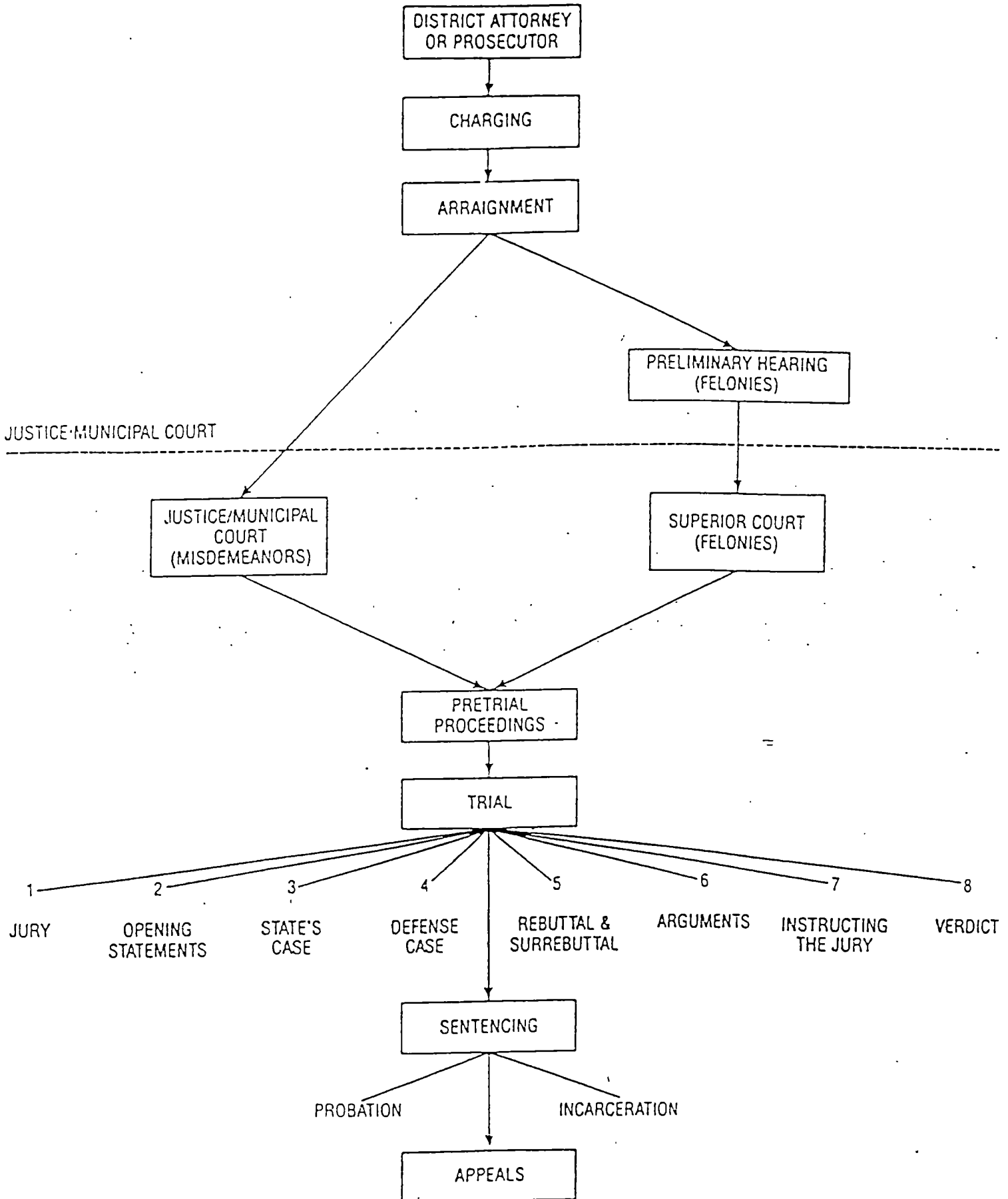
# LAW ENFORCEMENT CHILD ABUSE INVESTIGATION PROCESS<sup>8</sup>





1) Judicial hours days  
 2) Immediately upon a finding of severe physical abuse upon a child under three and a determination that return would be detrimental to the child  
 3) Referral for adoption can occur at the permanency planning hearing or at any subsequent time.

# CRIMINAL COURT PROCESS <sup>10</sup>



B2. ADULTS

Local Police Agency

Emergency - 911, local police telephone number.

Incidents that involve a serious threat of harm and may be life threatening, need immediate action and should be directly reported to law enforcement. Protective Services and the Long Term Care Ombudsman do not have 24-hour response capability similar to Child Protective Services, therefore, direct reporting to law enforcement is essential.

Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services, Adult Protective Services (APS)

APS Hotline 1-800-992-1660, 7 days/24 hours

Reports of suspected abuse of dependent adults (18 and over), and elders (65 and over) who reside in their own or the family home, are investigated by APS. In addition, adult/elder abuse that occurs at an acute hospital, or within an adult day program, irregardless of the individual's place of residence is handled by APS. APS does not accept reports when abuse is alleged within a long term care residential facility, rather those reports are directed to the Long Term Care Ombudsman. APS does cross report with law enforcement agencies when abuse is caused by another person. APS can seek police assistance to gain access to the client, or obtain protection in violent situations.

Upon the receipt of a report of adult abuse, neglect, exploitation or unsafe/hazardous living conditions, an APS worker will make a face-to-face contact with the client in order to investigate and make an assessment of the situation. Activities involved in investigation of abuse are mandatory, services to the individual can only be provided with the consent of the individual unless the person is not mentally competent. If the individual is not mentally competent the conservator's consent shall be sought, or conservatorship may be requested through the Public Guardian of the Department of Mental Health. If the adult is endangered, mentally competent and willing to cooperate, the APS

worker will assist the identified adult and other interested parties in reducing or eliminating the endangerment through short-term crisis intervention services, and connecting the client to ongoing community services/resources. For example, residential placement, and respite care may be sought through coordination with agencies such as regional centers, Community Care Licensing, and the Board and Care Registry.

Long Term Care Ombudsman Program, WISE Senior Services, State Department of Aging

Los Angeles County Reporting Line 1-800-334-9473,  
8:30-5:00, M-F, after hours message machine.

Reports of suspected abuse of dependent adults/elders who reside in Long Term Care facilities, such as board and care homes, are accepted and investigated by the Long Term Care Ombudsman Program. If the incident of suspected abuse occurs anywhere other than within the residence, the report should go to Adult Protective Services (18 or over) or Child Protective Services. If an individual's life, health, or safety is threatened, the police should be immediately contacted.

After a suspected report of abuse is made to the Long Term Care Ombudsman Program, the reporter will be asked to sign a release of information, and return it to the Ombudsman. This written authorization for release of identity is needed, and will give the Ombudsman authority to act, and to cross report. The Ombudsman will investigate a report, and when abuse is verified, will notify the appropriate licensing agency, either Community Care Licensing, or Health Services Licensing. The Ombudsman will also cross report with the police, if required.

**B3. CASE MANAGEMENT AND ADVOCACY**

Regional Centers

Los Angeles County is served by seven Regional Centers:

Eastern Los Angeles Regional Center, (213) 224-4700

8-5, M-F, 24-hour message service (Area - East Los Angeles, Whittier, Alhambra)

Harbor Regional Center, (213) 540-1711, 8-5, M-F, 24-hour message service (Area - South Bay, Torrance, Long Beach, Bellflower)

Lanternman Regional Center, (213) 383-1300  
8-5, M-F 24-hour message service (Area - Central, Hollywood/Wilshire, Glendale, Pasadena)

North Los Angeles County Regional Center, (818) 891-0920

8-5, M-F, 24-hour message service (Area - San Fernando Valley, East and West)

San Gabriel/Pomona Regional Center, (818) 814-8811

8-5, M-F, 24 hour message service (Area - San Gabriel Valley, Foothill, El Monte, Pomona)

South Central Los Angeles Regional Center, (213) 734-1884

8-5, M-F, 24-hour message service (Area - South Central - Compton, Southwest, Vernon, San Antonio)

Westside Regional Center, (213) 337-1155

8-5, M-F, 24-hour message service (Area- West Los Angeles, Inglewood, Malibu)

Regional Centers are private, non-profit corporations that contract with the State Department of Developmental Services to provide services to individuals of all ages meeting the state definition of developmentally disabled. This definition includes persons who before the age of 18 have substantial handicaps expected to continue indefinitely, attributable to mental retardation, autism, cerebral palsy, epilepsy and other closely related handicapping conditions. For these eligible persons services include: assessment, case management, advocacy, and purchase of needed services. A wide range of assistance is available based on the individual's need, and can include residential placement, behavior management services, training for the

individual, provider or family, sex education, and emergency assistance. Regional Centers also have monitoring responsibility for services they vendorize or purchase. If abuse is suspected within a community program it should be reported to the residential supervisor, or to the clients rights advocate.

A regional center can assist in determining whether a person is a client. To determine if the individual is a regional center client call the center covering the individual's area of residence. If the individual is a registered client there you should speak with the case manager or clients rights advocate regarding the situation. If the individual is not a client of that center you can request a check with the Department of Developmental Services to see if the individual established eligibility with another regional center in California. The clients rights advocate should be contacted if further assistance is needed.

#### Protection and Advocacy, Inc. (PAI)

Southern California Office, (818) 546-1631  
8-5/M-F  
Toll free 1-800-952-5746, 8-5/M-F, messages  
24 hours

Protection and Advocacy, Inc. is a private, non-profit agency that protects the legal, civil and service rights of developmentally disabled individuals under the federal definition, by providing free information, technical assistance and legal representation. The persons eligible for these services are persons with a mental and/or physical disability which is a severe, chronic handicap that began before the age of 22 and affects their functional abilities in major life activities.

#### Developmental Disabilities Board Area 10

Los Angeles County, (213) 736-3402, 8-5, M-F,  
message machine 24 hours.

Developmental Disabilities Board Area 10 is one of 13 area boards that cover all of California. Area Boards are state agencies mandated to protect the legal, civil and service rights of persons with developmental disabilities under the federal definition (like PAI). Area Board 10 has



responsibilities in monitoring, coordinating services and working towards resolution of systemic problems in Los Angeles County. Staff is available to assist in problem resolution, identification of appropriate resources and referral to those services.

B4. LICENSING

State Department of Health Services, Southern California Region, Licensing

1-800-228-1019, 8-5/M-F, after hours message machine.

The Department of Health Services (D.H.S.) licenses certain community residences for persons with developmental disabilities. These homes are usually called ICF-DD, ICF-DD-H, and ICF-DD-N facilities. Also licensed by DHS are convalescent and nursing homes, state developmental centers and medical facilities. If suspected abuse, neglect, or unsafe conditions exist within one of these facilities, a call to the above number will trigger an investigation. The call can be either anonymous, or the caller can self identify. After the report an unannounced DHS visit will occur to investigate the specific complaint. The individual making the complaint can receive reports on the investigation as it proceeds, and can accompany the Health Licensing surveyor, if so desired. Cross reporting with other agencies, i.e., law enforcement, protective services, and Bureau of Medical Fraud will occur if needed.

State Department of Social Services, Community Care Licensing

Los Angeles City Reporting Line (213) 620-3276  
8-5/M-F

State Reporting Line 1-(800) 4CCL-NOW, 8-5/M-F,  
after hours and weekend message machine

The Department of Community Care Licensing (CCL) licenses residential homes for adults and children, day programs, family day care, child care centers, and day care for seniors. The homes are often called group homes, or board and care facilities.

If suspected abuse, neglect or unsafe conditions exist within one of these programs, a call to the above number is needed for a report. Within 10 days from the report, and much sooner if needed, an unannounced site visit will occur. The licensing surveyor will meet with all parties involved to investigate. If there is immediate danger to clients, placement agencies will be contacted and may remove clients. In cases where life, health or safety are at risk the police should be called directly. A temporary suspension order (TSO) may be sought, which usually goes into effect within two or three days, and halts operations. Follow-up occurs with Protective Services, Long Term Care Ombudsman, law enforcement, and placement agencies.

VII. COMPONENTS OF THE PLAN:

- A. SYSTEMS COORDINATION: Systems coordination is the cooperative and effective interfacing of organizations as they carry out their respective responsibilities. This involves a clear definition of responsibilities, mechanisms for checks and balances, a liaison network between service agencies and consumer groups and continual striving to establish and maintain cooperative functional relationships.

Need: In Los Angeles County, consumers, family members and professionals face overlapping service systems and fragmentation. A specialized service system and specialized providers serve persons qualifying under the state definition of developmental disabilities. Generic service agencies such as Child Protective Services, Adult Protective Services, Health Services, law enforcement agencies, and the courts all serve abused persons. The reality in Los Angeles County is that these overlapping systems often do not have adequate knowledge, communication or effective working relationships to ensure the proper coordination of services for persons with developmental disabilities.

Objectives:

1. To identify systemic coordination problems.
2. To advocate for representation by persons with disabilities on boards, committees, and task forces addressing abuse issues.
3. To facilitate sharing of information and resources by different service systems.
4. To develop teams such as SCAN (Suspected Client Abuse and Neglect Teams) in Regional Centers, Independent Living Centers and in other case management service agencies.
5. To develop interagency and intra-agency policies and procedures for coordination of services to persons with developmental disabilities.
6. To monitor the reporting of abuse, and the response to such reports.
7. To establish a central referral network for services, and to promote access to resources.

- B. RESOURCES: Resources enable an individual, family, organization or community to deal effectively with abuse. It is essential that a continuum of resources be available both for the prevention and the treatment of abuse. To be of assistance the resource must be accessible, economically viable, and appropriate for the individual or situation. Resources include information, direct and support services, and funds.

Need: Resources are needed in Los Angeles County to prevent abuse and to provide intervention in abusive situations. Information on several specific areas of need follows:

Prevention of abuse is closely linked with the well-being of the family and management of stress within the family system. "The abuser is a related caretaker in 90% of cases. These parents are usually lonely, unhappy, depressed adults under tremendous stress."<sup>11</sup> An important resource in the management of stress is the family's access to assistance and support around caretaking. Respite care is repeatedly identified as an unmet need by parents in Area Board 10 Program Development Fund surveys for Los Angeles County. The U.S. House of Representatives Select Committee on Children, Youth and Family states "In 1980, respite care was the need most frequently identified by state social services for families with developmentally disabled children."<sup>12</sup>

In addition, parent support systems such as Parents Anonymous (P.A.) have demonstrated their ability to make a tremendous difference in the behavior of parents. "A federal study conducted in the mid-1970's determined that parents joining P.A. reported a significant decrease in the frequency and severity of verbal and physical abuse, and a significant increase in self-esteem, social interaction, and positive feelings about children and parenthood."<sup>13</sup>

A continuum of services is needed and as a part of that network, residential services for children and adults who have been abused. The Los Angeles County Department of Children's Services (DCS) in June, 1987 identified a group of dual diagnosed (developmentally disabled and mentally ill) children who are wards of the court (a majority of these children have been abused) and need appropriate long term residential services.

Initial estimates given to Area Board 10 for Program Development Fund Cycle XI planning was that at least 24 children needed an intensive residential/treatment setting from this narrow DCS subpopulation alone.

Objectives:

1. To identify and facilitate the development of prevention services, including respite care.
2. To facilitate the development of consumer and parent support systems.
3. To promote development of needed residential services providing appropriate treatment and intervention.
4. To ensure that existing resources are accessible to persons with disabilities.
5. To advocate for sufficient funding of services in order to employ and monitor qualified persons to provide those services, and reduce abuse in program settings.

- C. **TRAINING AND EDUCATION:** Training and education as used here refers to the process of empowering individuals and imparting specialized information and practices in a systematic manner designed to prevent, reduce and treat abuse of persons with developmental disabilities.

**Need:** Abuse is a community problem that is preventable. Solutions to the problem will require long-term, multidisciplinary, coordinated efforts of professionals and community members. The lack of coordinated efforts on behalf of maltreated children in general is reflected in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' National Study of the Incidence and Severity of Child Abuse and Neglect." Very likely the actual number of children abused and neglected annually in the U.S. is at least 1,000,000 ... The National Incidence Study found that, for the non CPS agencies included in the study, only one-fifth of the children reported in the study were also reported to the local CPS agency."<sup>14</sup>

As a first step, information to assist coordinated efforts on developmental disabilities and abuse is needed throughout the community by consumers, families, public service professionals, private providers of service, medical practitioners, law enforcement personnel, advocates, courts, mental health service providers, school teachers and administrators, and legislators.

Information and training are essential aspects of prevention programs. The National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse (NCPCA) has an identified focus on "cost effective programs that have an impact on the family before any child is abused. These programs include: support programs for new parents to provide parents with information about child development and child care skills. Prevention education and life skills training for children and young adults - to equip young people with skills, knowledge and experience necessary to protect themselves from abuse, to seek helping services, and to succeed in adulthood, particularly in the role of a parent."<sup>15</sup>

In addition, there is a specific need for training in Los Angeles County for residential care providers serving developmentally disabled persons. The Department of Social Services, Community Care Licensing

Division staff identified in May, 1988 the need for training in appropriate discipline and behavioral control strategies for care providers. Such training must address the underlying issues of human, legal, and civil rights of individuals.

Objectives:

1. To identify training and education resources already available in the community and to facilitate the use of those resources.
2. To sponsor, plan and implement, in conjunction with other interested community groups and individuals, an annual conference on Abuse of Persons with Developmental Disabilities.
3. To facilitate the provision of self-protective training for consumers, through follow-up efforts on previous trainings and initiation of new training designed in coordination with persons with disabilities. Whenever possible to encourage the provision of abuse prevention training as a component of a comprehensive curriculum on life skills and sexual education.
4. To encourage the provision of education in child development, parenting strategies, family dynamics, maternal and perinatal care, and the special needs of individuals with developmental disabilities, to young adults and parents as a means of abuse prevention.
5. To coordinate with other agencies the provision of training on developmental disabilities, human rights, and when necessary intervention strategies for residential care providers.
6. To assist agencies working with the general public, and agencies serving persons with developmental disabilities in the provision of training on developmental disabilities and abuse to their staff and clients. For example, to ensure the training of law enforcement personnel, social service professionals, judges, and attorneys.
7. To encourage cross training between service agencies to improve coordination of resources for the benefit of their mutual clients.

- D. OUTREACH AND PUBLIC AWARENESS: The provision of information can increase understanding of the problem, and provide knowledge of prevention methods to the community at large.

Need: "People are not interested in preventing anything unless they understand it's a problem."<sup>16</sup> Awareness of the issue of abuse has grown in the last twenty years, but understanding the relationship between abuse and disabilities has not received much attention. It is essential that the public be made aware of the extent of this problem.

In addition to the need to educate the public about disabilities and to work towards prevention of abuse of persons who are disabled. There is a need to educate the community that abuse and neglect are causes of disabilities. "There is no question but some children develop disabilities as a result of abuse. Physical abuse can result in neurological damage and in orthopedic, emotional or behavioral, or any number of other isolated or interrelated problems."<sup>17</sup> Babies are particularly vulnerable, and initial research on abuse and cerebral palsy is yielding important information. "Child abuse bears a special relationship to children with cerebral palsy. Research at La Rabida showed that child abuse is a significant cause of cerebral palsy in the postnatal period."<sup>18</sup>

Objectives:

1. To increase the public's awareness of the vulnerability of persons with developmental disabilities to abuse or neglect. Activities to this end could include conferences, training of generic agencies, legislation, etc.
2. To expand knowledge in persons with developmental disabilities of rights, protections and resources.
3. To inform the community of the role of abuse and neglect in causing disabilities, particularly in infants and very young children, through public information efforts.
4. To increase the understanding of the general public of the relationship between drug and alcohol use and an increased risk of abuse, through public information and prevention/intervention efforts.



- E. LEGISLATION: Sponsor, support or provide input on the development of laws which expand and improve activities to prevent or treat abuse.

Need: The role of legislation over the last fifteen years in this area has been enormous. The importance of having legal definitions of abuse and neglect, mandated reporting of abuse, and social and legal systems to address these problems cannot be overemphasized. Yet, the numbers of reports only continue to grow and the resources for prevention and intervention have not kept pace. Leadership by legislators in maintaining a focus on the welfare of children and dependent or elderly adults will be critical. It is also essential that the relationships between disabilities and abuse be addressed through prevention and intervention initiatives, some of which will require legislation.

Objectives:

1. Identify community problems that require resolution at the legislative level, by seeking community input through public forums, and other formal and informal means.
2. To support or initiate appropriate legislation.
3. To advocate for the inclusion of disability as a legally protected group in new legislation, and as an identified group for the purpose of data collection.
4. To provide information to Los Angeles County legislators on the relationships between developmental disabilities and abuse.
5. To explore remedies to problems in the current legal process which often victimizes or fails to serve the abused individual.

- F. RESEARCH: Research, for the purpose of this Plan, is the investigation of issues and problems related to developmental disabilities and abuse, with the intention of increasing the knowledge of methods to identify, prevent and treat abuse.

Need: There is a critical need to understand what type of prevention programs are effective, and to evaluate treatment methods. "In the past ten years we have substantially increased our knowledge of the factors that lead to child abuse or neglect. During that period there has also been some research on the effectiveness of programs designed to prevent abuse or neglect. Ideally, we would be able to present a number of findings from well conceived research projects that would tell practitioners what works and what doesn't work in preventing abuse and neglect. Unfortunately, our knowledge on this topic is still quite limited. There is very little adequate research that shows a reduction in child abuse or neglect as the result of any prevention program."<sup>19</sup>

A countywide need is to gather data across Los Angeles County on the number of persons with developmental disabilities that are abused. Such information is essential for planning, and appropriate development of resources. Michael Durfee, M.D., Director of the Los Angeles Child Abuse Program, Health Services Department, has strongly recommended the collection of the number of abuse reports made by each of the seven regional centers in Los Angeles County.

Objectives:

1. To identify issues requiring further research.
2. To promote or undertake research or studies which respond to identified gaps in knowledge.
3. To collect and at least annually disseminate such data including the number of reports of abuse made involving persons with developmental disabilities. Information in the categories of age, sex, ethnicity, and type of abuse should be identified for each individual.
4. To develop or identify resources and to facilitate or provide community access to those materials.

VII. FOOTNOTES:

1. U. S. House of Representatives Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, "Young Children in Crisis: Today's Problems and Tomorrow's Promises," 4/15/88: 2
2. Suzanne Hard, and William Plumb, Sexual Abuse of Persons with Developmental Disabilities: A Case Study, 1/87, 3.
3. Mark D. Souther, "Developmentally Disabled, Abused and Neglected Children: A High Risk/High Need Population"
4. 42 USC 6001, P.L. 95-602, Section 503
5. State of California Welfare and Institutions Code, Section 4512(a)
6. Los Angeles County Inter-Agency Council on Child Abuse and Neglect (ICAN), ICAN Child Abuse Handbook for Professionals, 4/86, 32
7. Los Angeles County Inter-Agency Council on Child Abuse and Neglect (ICAN), ICAN Child Abuse Handbook for Professionals, 4/86, adapted from 17-22
8. ICAN, 20
9. ICAN, 27
10. ICAN, 29
11. Barton D. Schmitt, M.D., "Basic Information and Assumptions Regarding Child Abuse and Neglect," Child Protection Team Handbook, Garland, STPM Press, New York, 1978
12. U.S. House of Representatives, Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, Fact Sheet "Double Duty: Caring for Children and the Elderly", May 3, 1988
13. U.S. House of Representatives, Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, Hearing on Child Abuse and Neglect in America: The Problem and The Response, March 3, 1987: 78

14. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Executive Summary: National Study of Incidence and Severity of Child Abuse and Neglect, 1980: 3
15. National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse, Goal: To Reduce Child Abuse by at Least 20% by the End of 1990, 1987
16. Cordelia Anderson, M.A., Child Sexual Abuse Prevention: How to Take the First Steps, 1986
17. Donald F. Kline, Ph.D., The Disabled Child and Child Abuse (National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse, 1982) 4
18. Linda Deamond, and Paula Kunberger Jaudes, "Cerebral Palsy and Child Abuse", Caring, Vol. 8, No. 4: 13
19. Sophia Gohen, Ellen Gray, and Michael Wald, Preventing Child Maltreatment: A Review of What We Know (National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse, 1984) 2

# VIOLENCE TOWARDS SENIORS

## TESTIMONY

June 30, 1989

My name is Betty Kozasa and I am a member of the California Commission on Aging. My assignment for today is to speak on violence towards seniors. Since receiving the call from Sacramento, I have been trying to gather materials and information to include in my testimony. I have learned that the Los Angeles Police Department does not keep records according to age categories. Neither does the Department of Aging keep significant figures because calls re violence are referred to to other city departments such as the Police Department or the Victim's Assistance Program in the City Attorney's office. When I called the Victim's Assistance Program, I was advised that thus far this year, there have been 534 calls from seniors. In this instance, a senior is a person over age 60. Their records are kept in three categories: under age 18, between ages 18 and 60 and over age 60. There are twenty-one staffpersons in ten offices located throughout the city handling these calls. Last year, there were 766 calls from seniors. I am sure that this figure does not reflect the actual number of crime against seniors for many go unreported and many do not seek assistance.

As Acting Executive Director of the Volunteer Center of Los Angeles, I have oversight for the three ACTION programs. ACTION, as you know, is the federal agency which promotes volunteerism and sponsors the Older American Volunteer Programs: Foster Grandparent, Senior Companion and Retired Senior Volunteer Programs. On Monday of this week, I went to the inservice training meeting of the Senior Companion (all participants are 60 years or older) and gathered a wealth of information from the 65 seniors who were in attendance. When I asked how many of the attendees had been a victim of violence, more than half of the hands went up. When I asked how many had friends, relatives or members of their families who had been victimized, almost every hand went up. When I asked how they felt about their own safety, many reluctantly admitted a feeling of fear when they were out on the streets; some even felt some anxiety in their own apartments and all emphasized the fact that they would not be out after dark.

Let me recite to you an incident which happened to one senior as she waited for a bus in broad daylight in front of a major department store. Four or five youths surrounded her, tried to take her purse from her and pushed her around when they

purse handle had been securely wound around her arm and could not be easily removed. As all of this was taking place, the senior hit the youths with her cane which she carries at all times because she has difficulty walking. And she was screaming and yelling. In the fracas, her dentures fell out of her mouth. Passersby came to her aid and she was left bruised <sup>by</sup> intact with her purse still in her possession. The aftermath is that she was as she put it "nervous and jumpy for months." She did recover her dentures!

When I asked the senior who had been victimized if people who were passing by were helpful and came to their aid, the seniors said that things happen so quickly that people would not be able to help if they wanted to. Others felt that in general people did not want to become involved and just went about their business.

It also appears that there is not place which can be called "safe." One lady told of an incident which happened to her. The custom at her church is for the congregation to hold hands at the close of service and sing a hymn. The stranger who clasped her hand tried to remove the ring from her ~~finger~~ <sup>finger</sup> ..... but she prevailed and prevented the man from taking her ring. Both stories illustrate the fact that seniors don't give up easily.

I also queried the seniors who were attending a meeting at the City Department of Aging. There were people there from all over the city - from San Fernando Valley to San Pedro; from East Los Angeles to Venice. Everyone had either been victimized or knew someone who had been victimized.

Seniors told me that Third and Hill, which is within walking distance from this building, has been dubbed Pick Pocket Alley because of the numerous incidents. Police in plain clothes and police in uniform are assigned to the area but they have not managed to stop the pick pockets as they work quickly and get away swiftly.

My sense is that elderly persons are the targets of crime; that those who are the perpetrators deliberately seek them out. Crimes committed against them have included murder (there was a story in this morning's paper), kidnapping and most frequently, what appears to be a minor crime - purse snatching. Purse snatching is oftentimes followed by a broken hip, broken wrist, etc. as older women fall and sustain injury, to say nothing of the accompanying trauma.

The Project Director of the RSVP program which is housed at Angelus Plaza reported that ethnic minority elderly appear to be singled out as victims. The perpetrators of crime seem to know that these seniors have only a limited command of English, may not know where to go to report a crime and therefore, most likely not to make a report.

Most crime against seniors are committed during daylight hours. Jewelry have been snatched off their necks or off their clothing in the bus or on the street or even in the elevator of a public building. Seniors maintain that the enclosed protective area at bus stops are to be avoided because it can serve as a ready-made enclosure preventing them from escaping when and if they are being accosted. Seniors have developed all kinds of means in an effort to protect themselves. They recommend the use of whistles, traveling with a buddy whenever possible, not carrying large purses, participating in block clubs and neighborhood watch and NEVER going out after dark!

Re the principal topic under discussion today, "Hate Violence," I was told that I could comment on it. I have never been physically assaulted but have been verbally assaulted many times in my lifetime. As one who lived through the evacuation/relocation of persons of Japanese ancestry, I feel that that experience was the ultimate in hate violence, imposed upon us due to racial prejudice which was rampant at that time. I have participated in seems like hundreds of panel discussions and given countless talks re that experience in the hope that such an event will never be repeated. I have people in the audience get up after my presentation to ask why I was bothering to talk about my evacuation/relocation experience when other people gave up their lives. I have always said that I acknowledge that some people have made their ultimate sacrifice and that I was not in any way detracting from that. Since the success of the Japanese corporate entities and their so-called invasion into the American marketplace, I have been the target of remarks such as "you Japanese are buying up our county." Many in the majority population cannot distinguish between nationals of other countries such as Japan and others of us who may look like them but have been born and raised in the United States. It only goes to prove that feelings emotions affecting attitudes lie very close to the surface and manifest themselves when people are affected adversely. Two evenings ago, the film which was considered for an Academy Award was screened at the Japan America Theater. It is titled "The Killing of Vincent Chin" which took place in Detroit. I could not help but wonder if such a

thing might ever happen in California.

In regard to the question as to whether or not existing laws are adequate to deter such hate violence, I am not a legal scholar and must say that I don't know. What I do know that we - each one of us - must make a conscious effort to accept the differences of others and learn to appreciate them. There is so much to be by way of education. Schools and churches cannot do it all. Each of us must take the responsibility to be people of good will, setting examples by word and deed for our children and youth.

Thank you!



**STATEMENT BY CARLOTTA MELLON  
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE CHANCELLOR  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES  
JUNE 30, 1989 HEARING  
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S COMMISSION ON RACIAL, ETHNIC,  
RELIGIOUS, AND MINORITY VIOLENCE**

UCLA condemns acts of "hate violence" and shares the Attorney General's Commission on Racial, Ethnic, Religious, and Minority Violence's concern for minimizing such occurrences. Like college campuses across the nation, UCLA has experienced incidents of harassment and intimidation. During the past few years, it has taken a number of steps to create a climate on campus in which differences based on race, ethnicity, gender, physical capacity, religion, and sexual orientation are not merely tolerated or understood, but valued. This is particularly important to UCLA since as a result of twenty years of student affirmative action, it has the most ethnically mixed and culturally diverse student population of universities in the United States. Today ethnic minority students make up more than 40 percent of undergraduates and more than half of the new freshmen.

Over the last year, under the leadership of the Student Affairs department, UCLA has developed a strategic plan to minimize tensions that had developed between various racial and ethnic groups and to foster mutual understanding and appreciation. Employing administrative, academic, political, community, and human resource strategies, this "Campus Community Development" plan takes a comprehensive approach to creating a pluralistic campus community. The plan is an evolutionary one in which a number of students, faculty, and staff have been involved. We believe it can be a model for other universities. A copy of it is attached to this statement.

Within a strategic framework, a number of actions have been taken to enhance intergroup relationships. They include:

- 1) The development and issuance of interim harassment policies and procedures, (see the attached "UCLA Interim Student Conduct Policies and Student Discipline Procedures In Cases of Harassment, Sexual Harassment, Exploitation or Intimidation"). Procedures included the establishment of harassment information centers for the reporting and informal resolution of complaints. Announcements in the campus newspapers and in-service training by the Dean of Students' Office for faculty, staff and student groups have brought the policies and procedures to the attention of the campus community. Recently, UCLA's Interim Policies and Procedures were reviewed favorably by the Office of the President.

In addition to establishing its own policies and procedures, UCLA requested and the Office of the President has appointed a systemwide advisory task force to review the University of California Policies Applying to Campus Activities, Organizations, and Students.

- 2) To help foster positive relationships among various groups, Student Affairs organized a retreat in the Fall Quarter 1988 for the undergraduate student council and members of special interest groups

and special interest papers. The Chancellor and other top administrators, faculty, and staff also participated in the retreat. Follow-up included skills building sessions.

- 3) Through a variety of written and oral statements, including his speech at Freshman Convocation, a statement published in all campus newspapers at the beginning of Spring Quarter 1989, and a letter to new students, the Chancellor has communicated the value the campus places on diversity and pluralism and the unacceptability of intolerance, insensitivity, and harassment.
- 4) A number of multicultural programs in residence halls and other campus venues, including a week-long "World Fest" (see attached brochure) and a multi-ethnic "Freedom Seder".
- 5) Educating members of the campus community to understand and value persons whose race, ethnicity, gender, physical capacity, religious beliefs, or sexual orientation is different from their own. Efforts include a diversity workshop series by Student Affairs entitled "Let's Be Different Together" (see attached brochure and Spring 1989 workshop booklet), the development of a similar program by Facilities Management (in process), the development by Staff Affirmative of a model program that can be adapted by all units on campus (in process), and training for orientation counselors, Academic Advancement Program staff and counselors, and residence halls staff and counselors. The campus has sought the assistance of community groups with expertise in multicultural awareness training.
- 6) The establishment of a Chancellor's Community Advisory Commission, comprised of noted community leaders representative of the region's diverse population, to serve as a bridge between the campus and the community and to assist the campus in dealing with quality of campus life issues.

The initiatives that UCLA has undertaken are very much in the spirit of SB 1358 (Torres) and are at the forefront of steps being taken by other universities and colleges. Although most of UCLA's actions were taken prior to - or were in process at the time of - the October 4, 1988 hearing on "Racial/Ethnic Tensions on University of California Campuses" of the Senate Special Committee on University of California Admissions (Senator Torres, Chairman), that session enriched its awareness of the racism that exists on campuses and strengthened its resolve to do all it could to minimize harassment. Although it may not be possible to completely eradicate racism or prevent incidents of "hate violence", UCLA believes its efforts will contribute significantly to the creation of a pluralistic community on its campus. We will continually review and refine our programs and develop new initiatives as needed.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S  
COMMISSION ON RACIAL, ETHNIC, RELIGIOUS AND MINORITY VIOLENCE

TEXT OF TESTIMONY  
OF  
CHRISTOPHER F. LOOP  
GLENDALE POLICE DEPARTMENT

HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION,  
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I AM AGENT CHRISTOPHER LOOP, REPRESENTING CHIEF OF POLICE DAVID J. THOMPSON, OF THE GLENDALE POLICE DEPARTMENT. CHIEF THOMPSON ASKED ME TO CONVEY HIS APOLOGY FOR NOT APPEARING HERE TODAY, HE WAS OBLIGATED BY A PREVIOUSLY SCHEDULED ENGAGEMENT.

IT IS A DISTINCT PLEASURE TO COME BEFORE YOU TODAY, AND DISCUSS MY DEPARTMENT'S POLICY AND PROCEDURE FOR RESPONDING TO CRIMES OF BIAS AND HATRED.

SINCE THE FALL OF 1986, WE HAVE ENJOYED A CLOSE WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS. IT WAS THROUGH THE EFFORTS OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR EUGENE MORNELL AND HIS STAFF, THAT THE IMPETUS TO CREATE A FORMALIZED REPORTING PROCESS FOR HATE CRIMES WAS NURTURED.

THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPING A FORMAL POLICY WAS, IN ITSELF, AN INTERESTING UNDERTAKING. WHILE ATTEMPTING TO BE INNOVATIVE, BUT NOT ENTIRELY REINVENTING THE WHEEL EITHER, WE LOOKED TO MAJOR EAST COAST CITIES, IN ORDER TO DRAW UPON THEIR GREATER EXPERIENCE AND POLICY MODELS. OUR DEPARTMENT UTILIZED THOSE PROCEDURAL EXAMPLES WHICH WERE APPLICABLE, AND WITH OUR OWN EXPERIENCE AND SUBSEQUENT REVISIONS, WE BELIEVE WE HAVE DEVELOPED A COMPREHENSIVE POLICY FOR RESPONDING TO HATE AND BIAS CRIMES.

THE DEPARTMENT IMPLEMENTED THE PROCEDURES FOR HATE AND BIAS CRIME INVESTIGATION, DOCUMENTATION, AND REPORTING, THROUGH THE INTRODUCTION OF A WRITTEN POLICY, A COPY OF WHICH WAS ISSUED TO EACH EMPLOYEE. THE PROCESS OF

SENSITIZING OFFICERS TO CULTURAL AWARENESS ISSUES WAS ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH THE USE OF VIDEO TAPED PRESENTATIONS AND ROLL CALL TRAINING. ADDITIONALLY, COMMUNITY MEMBERS REPRESENTING VARIOUS CULTURAL GROUPS, WERE INVITED TO MAKE PRESENTATIONS TO EMPLOYEE GROUPS.

THE NEW POLICY AND PROCEDURES WERE MET BY VARYING DEGREES OF SUCCESS AND ~~EDUCATION~~ THE COMMUNITY RESPONSE WAS ONE OF PRIDE AND SUPPORT FOR THEIR DEPARTMENT. OTHER POLICE AGENCIES, PUBLIC SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS, AND HUMAN RELATION GROUPS, FLATTERED US BY REQUESTING COPIES OF OUR POLICY, ASKING FOR PUBLIC PRESENTATIONS, AND CITING THE CITY OF GLENDALE AS AN EXAMPLE. HOWEVER, THERE WAS ANOTHER SIDE TO THIS COIN. AS OUR INVESTIGATIVE PROCEDURES DEVELOPED, AND COMMUNITY TRUST GREW IN OUR APPROPRIATE RESPONSE TO THESE TYPES OF INCIDENTS, SO TOO GREW THE NUMBER OF CRIMES ACCURATELY REPORTED. THIS, UNFORTUNATELY, PAINTED A PICTURE OF OUR COMMUNITY AS ONE WROUGHT WITH PREJUDICE AND BIAS. DURING 1987 VARIOUS HATE GROUPS FOCUSED UPON GLENDALE, AS EITHER A HAVEN FOR WHITE SUPREMECISTS, OR A INHOSPITABLE ARENA IN WHICH TO STAND UPON ONE'S SOAPBOX. THUS, WE BECAME A STAGE FOR NATIONAL MEDIA ATTENTION.

THE CITY OF GLENDALE HAS RECOVERED FROM THE UNDESERVED BRANDING, AND AGAIN THIS WAS ACCOMPLISHED, IN NO SMALL PART, THROUGH THE EFFORTS OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS. IT WAS NOT BECAUSE OUR COMMUNITY IS UNLIKE SO MANY OTHERS, CAUGHT IN A TRANSITION OF GROWTH WITH THE INFLUX OF DIVERSE IMMIGRANT GROUPS; IT WAS BECAUSE WE WERE ATTEMPTING TO RECOGNIZE THE EXISTENCE OF BIAS CRIMES, AND OPENLY, APPROPRIATELY, RESPOND TO THEM.

DATA COLLECTION OF ALL BIAS AND HATE CRIMES IS HANDLED DIRECTLY THROUGH THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE. AS HIS REPRESENTATIVE, I AM NOTIFIED NIGHT OR DAY, BY THE OFFICERS IN THE FIELD, FOR ANY OCCURRENCE OF A BIAS OR HATE CRIME. BASED UPON THE CATEGORY OF THE CRIME, INVESTIGATIVE OFFICERS ARE ASSIGNED AND A COMBINED INVESTIGATION BY PERSONNEL FROM THE INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES DIVISION AND THE CHIEF'S OFFICE IS MADE. BASED UPON OUR FINDINGS, THE CRIME IS CLASSIFIED AS A CONFIRMED OR UNCONFIRMED BIAS CRIME. INCIDENTS OF CONFIRMED

CRIMES ARE REPORTED TO THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS, AND COMPARISONS OF DATA ARE PERIODICALLY MADE FOR ACCURATE ACCOUNTING.

THE GLENDALE POLICE DEPARTMENT HAS MAINTAINED A SUMMARY OF CONFIRMED INCIDENTS OF BIAS CRIME, AS OF JANUARY, 1986. THE SUMMARY REFLECTS THE FOLLOWING NUMBER OF INCIDENTS: 1986-FOUR; 1987-TWELVE; 1988-THREE; AND THUS FAR IN 1989-TWO. NOTABLY, OF THOSE ARRESTED AND PROSECUTED FOR THE COMMISSION OF THESE VARIOUS CRIMES, ~~TWO WERE SUCCESSFULLY SENTENCED UNDER THE TERRORISM SECTIONS OF THE PENAL CODE.~~

OUR DEPARTMENT ENDORSES AND ENCOURAGES THE MANDATORY REPORTING OF HATRED AND BIAS CRIMES. ONLY THROUGH APPROPRIATE DOCUMENTATION CAN WE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND THE COMMUNITIES WE SERVE, GAIN AN ACCURATE PICTURE OF THE NEEDS OF THOSE WHO ARE THE TARGETS OF SUCH CRIMES. ADDITIONALLY, WE WOULD ENCOURAGE THE MANDATORY REPORTING OF INCIDENTS OF CRIMES OCCURRING WITHIN THE SCHOOLS, WHEREIN THE INITIATING FACTORS WERE THOSE MOTIVATED BY RACE, RELIGION, ETHNICITY, OR SEXUAL ORIENTATION. HERETOFORE, MANY OF THESE ARE UNKNOWN TO LAW ENFORCEMENT, OR OTHER APPROPRIATE ENTITY, AND ARE ONLY REFERRED TO WHEN THE SITUATIONS ESCALATE TO CRIMES OF VIOLENCE.

IN CLOSING, CITING THE PURPOSE OF OUR DEPARTMENT'S GENERAL ORDER ON HATE CRIMES: THE GLENDALE POLICE DEPARTMENT TAKES A PROACTIVE ROLE IN PROMOTING PEACE AND HARMONY WITHIN THE COMMUNITY, AND IN ENSURING THAT RIGHTS GUARANTEED BY STATE LAWS AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES ARE PROTECTED FOR ALL CITIZENS REGARDLESS OF THEIR RACE, COLOR, ETHNICITY, RELIGION, OR SEXUAL ORIENTATION. WHEN SUCH RIGHTS ARE INFRINGED UPON BY VIOLENCE, INTIMIDATION, THREATS OR OTHER HARASSMENT, THE DEPARTMENT WILL USE EVERY NECESSARY RESOURCE TO RAPIDLY AND DECISIVELY IDENTIFY THE PERPETRATORS, ARREST THEM, AND BRING THEM BEFORE THE COURT.

THANK YOU.

TESTIMONY OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

PRESENTED TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S COMMISSION ON RACIAL,  
ETHNIC, RELIGIOUS AND MINORITY VIOLENCE, JUNE 30, 1989

GOOD AFTERNOON, I AM ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ OF THE CATEGORICAL SUPPORT PROGRAMS DIVISION, CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION. I WILL BRIEFLY HIGHLIGHT ACTIVITIES, CURRICULUM AND CRIME DATA COLLECTION WHICH DOES OR COULD SERVE THE REDUCTION OF VIOLENCE DIRECTED TOWARDS MINORITIES.

A VARIETY OF THINGS HAVE BEEN AND ARE BEING DONE BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION TO REDUCE THE INCIDENCE OF CAMPUS VIOLENCE, GENERALLY, AND VIOLENCE AGAINST PEOPLE OF COLOR, SPECIFICALLY. THE TERM "PEOPLE OF COLOR" IS USED HERE BECAUSE TODAY NON-WHITE STUDENTS MAKE UP THE MAJORITY OF STUDENTS IN CALIFORNIA'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS. CONSEQUENTLY, THEY ARE NO LONGER "MINORITIES" AS THE TERM HAS BEEN USED HISTORICALLY.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION'S 1988 HISTORY-SOCIAL SCIENCE FRAMEWORK STATES AS A PURPOSE THAT, "WE WANT STUDENTS TO SEE THE CONNECTION BETWEEN IDEAS AND BEHAVIOR, BETWEEN THE VALUES AND IDEALS THAT PEOPLE HOLD AND THE ETHICAL CONSEQUENCES OF THOSE BELIEFS." THE DOCUMENT ALSO ADDS THAT, "WE WANT OUR STUDENTS TO LEARN ABOUT THE CULTURES, SOCIETIES, AND ECONOMIC SYSTEMS THAT PREVAIL IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD AND TO RECOGNIZE THE POLITICAL AND CULTURAL BARRIERS THAT DIVIDE PEOPLE AS WELL AS THE COMMON HUMAN QUALITIES THAT UNITE THEM."

TWO OF THE THREE MAJOR GOALS OF THE HISTORY-SOCIAL SCIENCE, K-12 CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK ARE: (1) KNOWLEDGE AND CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING, AND, (2) DEMOCRATIC UNDERSTANDING AND CIVIC VALUES. BOTH ARE CRITICAL TO STOPPING VIOLENCE AGAINST PEOPLE OF COLOR AND OTHER MINORITY GROUPS.

THE FRAMEWORK ALSO CALLS ON STUDENTS TO BE CULTURALLY LITERATE, STATING THAT THEY MUST "UNDERSTAND THE RICH, COMPLEX NATURE OF A GIVEN CULTURE: ITS HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, POLITICS, LITERATURE, ART, DRAMA, MUSIC, DANCE, LAW, RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY, ARCHITECTURE, TECHNOLOGY, SCIENCE, EDUCATION, SPORTS, SOCIAL STRUCTURE, AND ECONOMY."

"ATTENTION," THE DOCUMENT PRESCRIBES, "SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE CULTURE'S HISTORICAL, ECONOMIC, AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS, INCLUDING NATION BUILDING, ACROSS TIME."

DISRUPTIVE CONFLICT IN SCHOOLS: PREPAREDNESS-PREVENTION-INTERVENTION-RESOLUTION, A DOCUMENT BEING DEVELOPED BY THE DEPARTMENT, IS A GOOD EXAMPLE OF WHAT WE HAVE BEEN DOING TO ADDRESS THE ISSUES THAT BRING US HERE TODAY.

THE IMPETUS FOR THE DOCUMENT IS TWOFOLD. FIRST IS THE INCREASE IN VIOLENCE DONE TO PEOPLE OF COLOR IN RECENT YEARS. FOLLOWING ARE SOME EXAMPLES:

- A 1987 GALLUP POLL OF ADULT AMERICANS FOUND "A BROAD PATTERN OF PREJUDICE AGAINST DIVERSE RELIGIONS AND ETHNIC MINORITIES AND THOSE WITH UNCONVENTIONAL LIFESTYLES."
- THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS, WHICH HAS BEEN KEEPING STATISTICS ON RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS HATE CRIMES SINCE 1980, REPORTED A RECORD NUMBER OF SUCH CRIMES IN 1987, EVEN ALLOWING FOR GREAT UNDERREPORTING. TEN PERCENT OF THE CRIMES OCCURRED IN SCHOOLS.
- MINORITY ORGANIZATIONS REPORTED THAT VIOLENCE AGAINST THEIR NUMBERS IS ON THE RISE. RICHARD HIRSCHAULT, A REGIONAL DIRECTOR OF THE ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH,

REPORTED A "DRAMATIC UPSWING" IN ANTI-SEMITIC ACTS IN CALIFORNIA FROM 62 IN 1986 TO 137 IN 1987.

- THE UNITED STATES JUSTICE DEPARTMENT REPORTED A 62% INCREASE IN HATE CRIMES AGAINST ASIAN AMERICANS IN 1986.
- IN 1987, ACTS OF BIGOTRY WERE REPORTED ON MORE THAN 70 COLLEGE CAMPUSES. AT SEVERAL, INCLUDING UNIVERSITIES IN CALIFORNIA, MASSACHUSETTS AND MICHIGAN, RACIAL INCIDENTS ESCALATED INTO MAJOR CAMPUS DISRUPTIONS.
- YOUNG PEOPLE ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR A GREAT DEAL OF HATE VIOLENCE. AT LEAST HALF OF ALL PEOPLE ARRESTED FOR BIAS CRIMES ARE AGED 16 TO 25.
- WHITE SUPREMACIST GROUPS ARE KNOWN TO BE RECRUITING AT SOME CALIFORNIA HIGH SCHOOLS. RECENTLY, NEW GANGS, CALLING THEMSELVES "SKINHEADS", HAVE MADE THEIR PRESENCE FELT IN CALIFORNIA AND AROUND THE NATION, BY TERRORIZING MINORITIES. THE "SKINHEADS" ARE AFFILIATING WITH SUCH ADULT GROUPS AS THE ARYAN NATION AND THE KU KLUX KLAN.
- AS PART OF ITS 1988 STUDY, "CROSSING THE SCHOOL HOUSE BORDER", CALIFORNIA TOMORROW INTERVIEWED 360 IMMIGRANT STUDENTS, AGES 11 TO 18, IN SCHOOLS THROUGHOUT THE STATE. ALMOST EVERYONE REPORTED BEING TEASED OR HARASSED BY NATIVE CLASSMATES.
- THE SAFE SCHOOL STUDY OF 1978 CONCLUDED THAT "FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT WHILE MINOR VIOLENCE IS NOT SUBSTANTIALLY ASSOCIATED WITH RACIAL OR ETHNIC STATUS, MORE SERIOUS VIOLENCE IS." THE STUDY FOUND THAT STUDENTS IN NUMERICALLY SMALLER GROUPS ON CAMPUS - NO MATTER WHAT THEIR RACIAL/ETHNIC HERITAGE - WERE AT GREATER RISK OF INTERRACIAL VIOLENCE.



- THE SERIOUSNESS OF SCHOOL VIOLENCE IS INCREASING BECAUSE THE FIREPOWER IS INCREASING: 1986-87 SCHOOL CRIME DATA REPORTED A 28% RISE IN THE PRESENCE OF WEAPONS ON CALIFORNIA SCHOOL CAMPUSES.
- PERCY STEELE, JR., HEAD OF THE BAY AREA URBAN LEAGUE, COMMENTING FEBRUARY 24, 1989 ON THE FINDINGS OF A REPORT FROM A COALITION OF 60 GROUPS AND ORGANIZATIONS SAID, "WE ARE NOT EXAGGERATING WHEN WE SAY THAT BLACK MEN ARE AN ENDANGERED SPECIES." THE REPORT SAID, "THE BLACK MALE MUST REALIZE THAT RACISM IS THE QUIET KILLER BECAUSE NO ONE IS TALKING ABOUT IT ANYMORE."

THE SECOND IMPETUS FOR THE DOCUMENT IS THE REQUESTS AND ENCOURAGEMENT FROM EDUCATORS IN THE FIELD FOR US TO PROVIDE THEM WITH ASSISTANCE IN HANDLING CHANGING DEMOGRAPHICS AND IN ADDRESSING THE REALITY THAT THERE ARE ETHNIC MINORITY COMMUNITIES, NOT UNDERGOING DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE, IN WHICH STUDENTS ARE EXPERIENCING THE SAME KIND OF DISCRIMINATION THEIR PARENTS EXPERIENCED.

SO - THE DOCUMENT IS DESIGNED TO ACCOMPLISH BASICALLY TWO THINGS FOR SCHOOL SITE ADMINISTRATORS: (1) HELP THEM ANALYZE AND PREVENT DISRUPTIVE CONFLICT IN SCHOOLS - PARTICULARLY THE KIND THAT LEADS TO VANDALISM AND VIOLENCE AND, (2) HELP THEM DO SOMETHING ABOUT EXISTING DISRUPTIVE CONFLICT BEFORE IT GETS WORSE.

THE DOCUMENT DESCRIBES THREE-MAJOR POINTS OF VIEW ABOUT PUBLIC SCHOOL AND THE "RIGHT" WAY TO RESPOND TO PRESSURE FOR CHANGE ACCORDING TO EACH OF THOSE POINTS OF VIEW. THESE DIFFERING POINTS OF VIEW CAN

WORSEN CONFLICT BECAUSE THEY SOMETIMES CALL FOR VASTLY DIFFERENT RESPONSES AS THE "CORRECT" RESPONSE.

THE DOCUMENT DESCRIBES HOW DIVERGENT PERCEPTIONS OF A PROBLEM AND ITS ELEMENTS CAN ADD TO THE CONFLICT A SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION IS TRYING TO KEEP FROM BEING VIOLENT OR OTHERWISE DESTRUCTIVE. DIFFERENT POINTS OF VIEW WILL SEE DISRUPTIVE CONFLICT - EVEN VIOLENT ACTION - DIFFERENTLY ACCORDING TO CAUSE, POINT OF ORIGIN, DURATION, SCOPE, DEGREE OF AWARENESS, GENESIS AND LOCATION OF RESOLUTION.

THE DOCUMENT WILL ALSO HELP SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS IDENTIFY BEHAVIOR INDICATING EACH OF FOUR ESCALATING STATES OF CONFLICT. ADMINISTRATORS ARE GIVEN INSIGHT TO BEHAVIOR INDICATING (1) AWARENESS OF INCONSISTENCIES, (2) RISING TENSIONS, (3) PRESSURE TO RESOLVE INCONSISTENCIES, AND (4) VIOLENCE AND VANDALISM TO DICTATE A SOLUTION.

A CONCEPT OF CONFLICT MANAGEMENT TEAMS IS DESCRIBED IN THE DOCUMENT AND, ALONG WITH THE ANALYTICAL TOOLS DESCRIBED ABOVE, IT IS APPLIED TO A STORY OF CONFLICT FOR SOME HISPANIC STUDENTS AND THEIR FAMILIES. THE SHORT STORY IS TECHNICALLY FICTION BUT IT ENABLES US TO SPELL OUT THE KIND OF COMPLAINTS WE GET WITHOUT MAKING IT NECESSARY TO NAME INDIVIDUALS, SCHOOLS OR DISTRICTS.

THE DOCUMENT STRONGLY EMPHASIZES THE NEED TO UNDERSTAND CULTURE IN ORDER TO PRECLUDE VIOLENCE AGAINST PEOPLE OF COLOR. "CULTURE MUST BE SEEN IN ADDITIONAL WAYS," ONE CHAPTER POINTS OUT, "IF A SCHOOL IS TO SUCCESSFULLY PREVENT, INTERVENE IN OR RESOLVE INTERGROUP CONFLICT INVOLVING GROUPS FROM DIFFERENT CULTURES. IT IS A SIMPLE BUT EASILY OVERLOOKED TRUTH THAT EVERY HUMAN BEING IS BORN INTO A CULTURE. IT IS INESCAPABLE." THE CHAPTER GOES ON TO POINT OUT THAT "...WHEN THE CULTURE

OF A GROUP OF STUDENTS IS DIFFERENT FROM THE COMMUNITY'S DOMINANT CULTURE, AS REPRESENTED BY THE SCHOOL, THE POTENTIAL FOR INTERGROUP CONFLICT AUTOMATICALLY EXISTS."

THE SAME CHAPTER POINTS OUT THAT "THE TERM 'CULTURAL DIFFERENCES' HAS BEEN EMPHASIZED IN SCHOOLS IN RECENT YEARS. THE FOCUS IS ON THE DIFFERENCES, INFERRING THAT ONE CULTURE PRODUCES PEOPLE SIGNIFICANTLY UNLIKE PEOPLE FROM ANOTHER CULTURE, AND THAT UNDERSTANDING THE DISSIMILARITIES IS CONNECTED SOMEHOW TO IMPROVED EDUCATION FOR ALL. HOWEVER, THE PROSPECTS FOR MANAGING CONFLICT WELL ARE ENHANCED BY PERCEIVING 'CULTURAL DIFFERENCES' AS ALTERNATE MANIFESTATIONS OF THE SAMENESS OF ALL STUDENTS: EACH IS GIVEN A CULTURE THROUGH WHICH TO PERCEIVE A SCHOOL, GIVE IT MEANING AND PURSUE ITS EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS. ALL CHILDREN REQUIRE THE OPPORTUNITY TO PURSUE EDUCATION THROUGH THE MEANS PROVIDED BY THE CULTURE DOMINANT IN THEIR LIVES. IN THAT IMPORTANT WAY, ALL CHILDREN ARE THE SAME, AND THE PEOPLE OF EVERY CULTURE WANT THE BEST EDUCATION FOR THEIR CHILDREN.

THE INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICE HAS PRODUCED A DOCUMENT ENTITLED IMPROVING THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT OF SCHOOLS, PUBLISHED IN 1987 BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION. THIS DOCUMENT, AND THE TRAINING PROVIDED BY IRO, IS IN CONSTANT USE AND DISRUPTIVE CONFLICT IN SCHOOLS: PREPAREDNESS-PREVENTION-INTERVENTION-RESOLUTION IS CAREFULLY TIED TO IT.

ADDITIONALLY, SDE CONSTANTLY PURSUES THE SCORES OF COMPLAINTS ALLEGING DISCRIMINATION RECEIVED EACH YEAR. AS A RESULT OF THOSE INVESTIGATIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT GO TO THE DISTRICTS INVOLVED.

fresh

INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICE ALSO DOES ASSESSMENTS OF THE INTERGROUP ENVIRONMENT IN SCHOOL DISTRICTS UPON REQUESTS FROM A DISTRICT. LAST YEAR, FOR EXAMPLE, A PARTICULAR DISTRICT, EXEMPLARY IN MULTIPLE WAYS, ASKED US IN TO DO AN ASSESSMENT. THE ARYAN NATION AND THE KU KLUX KLAN WERE BOTH OPERATING IN THE COMMUNITY AND MEMBERS OF THE AFRICAN AMERICAN COMMUNITY WERE UPSET ABOUT TREATMENT OF AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDENTS IN THE DISTRICT. AFTER A THREE-DAY ASSESSMENT, INTERGROUP RELATIONS MADE SEVERAL RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THAT DISTRICT. HE IMPLEMENTED THOSE RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE PROBLEMS ARE BEING HANDLED.

WE WILL BEGIN ANOTHER ASSESSMENT OF A SCHOOL DISTRICT IN OCTOBER 1989.

ADDITIONALLY, THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION HAS PUBLISHED AND DISSEMINATED SUICIDE PREVENTION PROGRAM FOR CALIFORNIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS. THE DOCUMENT PROVIDES SCHOOL PERSONNEL WITH AN IMPLEMENTATION AND RESOURCE GUIDE, A LESSON GUIDE FOR GRADES 9 THROUGH 12, A GUIDE FOR STAFF AWARENESS IN-SERVICE TRAINING, AND A GUIDE FOR PARENT AWARENESS MEETINGS.

THE DOCUMENT POINTS OUT THAT SCHOOL PEOPLE SHOULD "BE AWARE THAT THERE ARE CULTURAL DIFFERENCES IN HOW YOUNG PEOPLE HANDLE TOPICS SUCH AS SUICIDE AND HOW WILLING THEY ARE TO DISCUSS THEIR FEELINGS OPENLY." FOR EXAMPLE, THE DOCUMENT POINTS OUT THAT "ASIANS, HISPANICS, AND NATIVE AMERICANS, IN PARTICULAR, MAY BE MORE PRIVATE ABOUT THEIR FEELINGS AND MORE RETICENT ON THIS TOPIC THAN OTHER GROUPS." THE DOCUMENT ALSO MAKES IT CLEAR THAT "IT IS IMPORTANT TO RESPECT THE CULTURAL STYLE OF EACH INDIVIDUAL IN YOUR CLASS."

THE DOCUMENT ALSO REMINDS EDUCATORS THAT "YOUNG PEOPLE WHO ARE EXCLUDED FROM GROUPS, TEASED, OR OTHERWISE SINGLED OUT ... ARE UNDER ADDITIONAL STRESS THAT CAN LEAD TO A SUICIDAL CRISIS."

FURTHER, OUR 1988 MODEL CURRICULUM FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENOCIDE POINTS OUT ON ITS VERY FIRST PAGE THAT "GENOCIDE IS THE DENIAL TO GROUPS OF THE RIGHT TO LIVE AND THE DELIBERATE DESTRUCTION OF RACIAL, ETHNIC, NATIONAL, OR RELIGIOUS GROUPS." THE MODEL POINTS UP THE FOLLOWING AS EXAMPLES OF EXTREME VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS:

- SLAVERY OF BLACK PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES
- CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT OF 1882 IN CALIFORNIA
- FORCED RELOCATION OF JAPANESE AMERICANS DURING WORLD WAR II ON THE WEST COAST OF THE UNITED STATES
- DISCRIMINATION AGAINST BLACKS, ASIANS, HISPANICS, AMERICAN INDIANS, WOMEN, THE HANDICAPPED, AND HOMOSEXUALS IN THE U.S.
- APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA
- POLITICAL REPRESSION, TORTURE, AND TERRORISM SUCH AS THAT IN ARGENTINA
- AND, TOTALITARIAN POLICIES, SUCH AS THOSE THAT BROUGHT SUFFERING TO THE CHINESE PEOPLE AND THOSE THAT WERE IMPOSED IN NAZI GERMANY AND STALINIST RUSSIA AGAINST GYPSIES, DISABLED PEOPLE, HOMOSEXUALS, SLAVS, AND OTHER GROUPS IN EASTERN EUROPE.

THE DOCUMENT HAS AS ONE OF ITS OBJECTIVES, FOR EXAMPLE, THAT "STUDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO CITE EXAMPLES OF RECENT AND PAST VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE UNITED STATES AS WELL AS IN OTHER NATIONS." THE DOCUMENT CANDIDLY PURSUES AN UNDERSTANDING OF SHAMEFUL OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN OUR OWN COUNTRY. IT ALSO ADDRESSES VIOLENCE AGAINST ETHNIC MINORITIES IN SOUTH AFRICA, ARMENIA, THE UKRAINE, EUROPE, CHINA, POLAND, KAMPUCHEA AND OTHERS.

IN ADDITION TO THE INTERGROUP RELATIONS AND CURRICULAR WORK, THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION ALSO COLLECTS CRIME DATA PERTINENT TO STOPPING VIOLENCE. AT THIS TIME, HOWEVER, THE DATA IS REPORTED BY TYPE, E.G., ASSAULT, BATTERY, ETC., AND BY THE SCHOOL PERSONNEL ROLE OF THE VICTIM, E.G., STUDENT, CERTIFICATED EMPLOYEE, CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEE, SECURITY/PEACE OFFICER, ETC.

MORE TIME WILL BE NEEDED TO DEVELOP A REPORTING CAPACITY INCLUSIVE OF ETHNIC INFORMATION.

THE ABOVE HIGHLIGHTS SOME SPECIFICS OF STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION EFFORTS TO ADDRESS THE DESTRUCTIVENESS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST PEOPLE OF COLOR. HOWEVER, MORE - MUCH MORE - GOES ON IN THAT REGARD, IN THE INDIVIDUAL AND COLLECTIVE EFFORTS OF STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION EMPLOYEES.

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING.

**Hate Crime  
in  
Los Angeles County  
1988**

**A Report to the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors  
February 1989**

**Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations  
320 West Temple Street, Suite 1184, Los Angeles, CA 90012**

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Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations

Hate Crime in Los Angeles County in 1988

February 1989

I. INTRODUCTION

Since 1980 the Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations has been compiling statistics on, investigating, responding to, and reporting on criminal acts motivated by racial and religious bigotry throughout the County of Los Angeles.

During the period from 1980 through 1982, the Commission documented escalating levels of these acts, which are now designated as hate crimes. In the following three years such acts declined, and they appeared to have leveled off by 1985. In 1986, however, hate crimes again began to increase, and the Commission documented new, record levels for 1986 and 1987.

The escalating trend continued through 1988, as the Commission again recorded the highest incidence of hate crime since the beginning of its monitoring and response project.

For the first time, during 1988, the Commission also has a full year's data on hate crimes motivated by sexual orientation. However, due to lack of any prior comparison base, these incidents are covered in a separate section of this report.

From 1980 to 1988, the Commission maintained a yearly comparison of hate crimes motivated by racial and religious bigotry. The charts below indicate levels by year:

Documented Racial Hate Crimes

1980	(Statistics not available)	
1981	4 incidents	
1982	15 incidents	275 percent increase*
1983	11 incidents	26 percent decrease
1984	13 incidents	18 percent increase
1985	13 incidents	no change
1986	58 incidents	346 percent increase
1987	79 incidents	36 percent increase
1988	95 incidents	20 percent increase

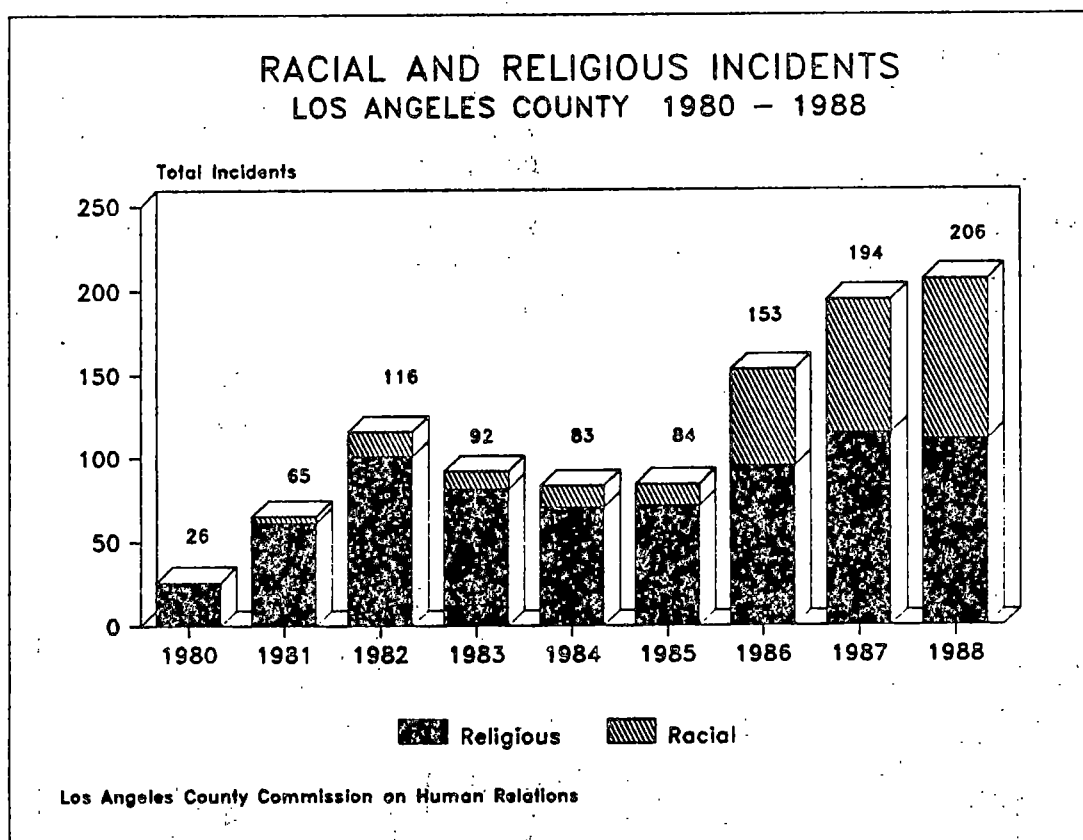
\* rounded to nearest full percent

To some extent, the increase in documented racial hate crimes may reflect better reporting procedures. The Commission believes, however, that such crimes are actually increasing.

### Documented Religious Hate Crimes

1980	26 incidents	
1981	61 incidents	135 percent increase*
1982	101 incidents	66 percent increase
1983	81 incidents	20 percent decrease
1984	70 incidents	13 percent decrease
1985	71 incidents	1 percent decrease
1986	95 incidents	34 percent increase
1987	115 incidents	21 percent increase
1988	111 incidents	3 percent decrease

The following graph shows yearly fluctuations in the cumulative totals of racially and religiously motivated hate crimes:



Of the 95 racial incidents documented by the Commission in 1988, 62 were directed at Blacks, 13 at Asians, 8 at Latinos, 7 at Arabs, 3 at Armenians, and 2 at other Whites. None was directed at multiple targets during this reporting period.

As in 1987, there were relatively few repeat victims. In all, the 95 racially motivated hate crimes were directed at 84 separate targets.

Jews were the targets of slightly over 90 percent of the 111 religiously motivated hate crimes documented in 1988. The remaining incidents affected 7 different faiths, with 2 incidents each directed at Baptists, Catholics, Methodists, and Muslims, and 1 attack each on Episcopalians, Jehovah's Witnesses, and Pentecostals.

As in previous years, residences were the most frequent sites of hate crimes. However, businesses, houses of worship, schools, religious organizations, and public places were also hate crime sites in 1988.

Graffiti has consistently been the most common hate crime since the Commission began record-keeping in 1980. The year 1988 followed suit, and nearly 60 percent of all racially and religiously motivated hate crime took this form.

However, arson, desecration of religious objects, assault, threatening phone calls, cross-burnings, bomb threats, and property vandalism also occurred during this reporting period.

The number of assaults remained disturbingly high, accounting for nearly one-quarter of all racially motivated hate crimes.

No geographic region of the County was immune from hate crime, with incidents occurring in such diverse areas as the Antelope, San Gabriel, and San Fernando Valleys, East County, Westside, South Bay, Hollywood, and the Central City.

The Commission notes possible causes of this hate-based criminal activity, including international events, rapid ethnic demographic change, ongoing intergroup tension, and entrenched racial and religious bigotry among a small segment of the population.

The growth of youthful "skinhead" groups in the area, especially in light of recent publicity given them by various radio and television talk shows, is also considered to be a factor.

Despite this disturbing rise in hate crime levels, the Commission continues to be encouraged by the actions of local law enforcement agencies, many of which have recently put into effect policies and procedures for identifying and responding to hate crime.

Although the Commission does not have arrest records for all law enforcement agencies in the County, several police departments reported arrests of hate crime perpetrators in 1988.

As noted earlier in this section, the Commission has for the first time a complete year's statistics for crimes motivated by sexual orientation. As this section of the report indicates, an increasing number of crimes are being perpetrated against the County's Gay and Lesbian population.

The Commission's findings and recommendations are presented at the conclusion of this report.

Included in the Appendices are descriptions, dates, and locations of all Commission documented hate crimes for 1988. Racially motivated incidents will be found in Appendix A, religiously motivated incidents in Appendix B, and those motivated by sexual orientation in Appendix C.

#### Data Collection

The Commission has never claimed, and does not now claim, that its hate crime reports provide a complete listing of all hate crimes perpetrated in Los Angeles County. It cites only those crimes known to the Commission, and it must be assumed that the majority of hate crimes committed during any year go unreported.

Hate crime data are collected from numerous sources, including law enforcement agencies, fair housing councils, ethnic and religious organizations, and individual victims.

Because more law enforcement agencies are maintaining separate records of hate crimes, however, and are working with the Commission to document and report such incidents, the Commission believes that each year's report is more comprehensive than the prior year's.

The Commission continues its efforts to expand community-based data gathering and victim response resources. The Commission sees the greatest need for these services in areas where the highest level of underreporting is likely, such as among the immigrant and refugee populations.

### Definitions

The Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations, in conjunction with a number of local law enforcement agencies and the Countywide Hate Crime Task Force, has made one modification in its long-standing definition of hate crime.

Because such acts meet the criteria of being both criminal in nature and motivated by bigotry, the Commission now defines threatening phone calls, when accompanied with racial, religious or homophobic language, as hate crimes.

The Commission's current hate crime guidelines are used by law enforcement agencies, fair housing councils, and ethnic, religious, and Gay and Lesbian organizations.

Hate crimes are defined as acts directed at an individual, institution, or business expressly because of race, ethnicity, religion, or sexual orientation. Definitive guidelines for hate crime determination are as follows:

1. The hate crime must involve a specific target, such as an individual, residence, house of worship, religious or ethnic organization, or business.
2. Graffiti must be racial, ethnic, religious, or homophobic in nature, such as swastikas, KKK, Nazi, or other hate group symbols or slogans, or involve the use of epithets.
3. Bigotry must be the central motive for the attack, rather than economics, revenge, etc., as in other kinds of crime.
4. A specific name and address, and description of the hate crime, must be on file with a law enforcement agency or other organization handling the complaint.
5. Any assault against a person, in the absence of other apparent motivation, when initiated with racial, ethnic, religious, or homophobic epithets, will be considered to be a hate crime.
6. Vandalism to a house of worship, or ethnic, religious, or Gay and Lesbian organizations, will be considered a hate crime in the absence of evidence of other motives.
7. Obscene or threatening phone calls, when containing racial, ethnic, religious or homophobic slurs, are considered hate crimes.

Although the following are of concern because they may reflect intergroup tension, they are not considered hate crimes because they are not aimed at a specific target:

1. Graffiti on freeway overpasses, public phone booths, etc.
2. "Punk rock" or gang graffiti, even if accompanied by a swastika.
3. Interracial crimes, such as robbery, assault, or rape, which are motivated by factors other than race, ethnicity, religion, or sexual orientation.
4. Intragroup acts, regardless of graffiti; this includes gang graffiti and other gang acts.
5. Name calling and epithets not accompanied by assault, widespread among youth, are not considered hate crimes.
6. KKK, Nazi, or other hate crime rallies, leafletting, or recruiting drives, though reprehensible, are not hate crimes.

## II. RACIALLY MOTIVATED HATE CRIMES

As noted earlier in this report, racially motivated hate crimes again reached record levels during calendar year 1988. Despite escalating levels of these incidents during the past few years, the Commission still believes that racial incidents are more severely underreported than religiously motivated incidents for several reasons.

Recent immigrants to this country appear least likely to report hate crimes, possibly due to lack of English proficiency, failure to recognize the criminal nature of the act, or suspicion of law enforcement agencies.

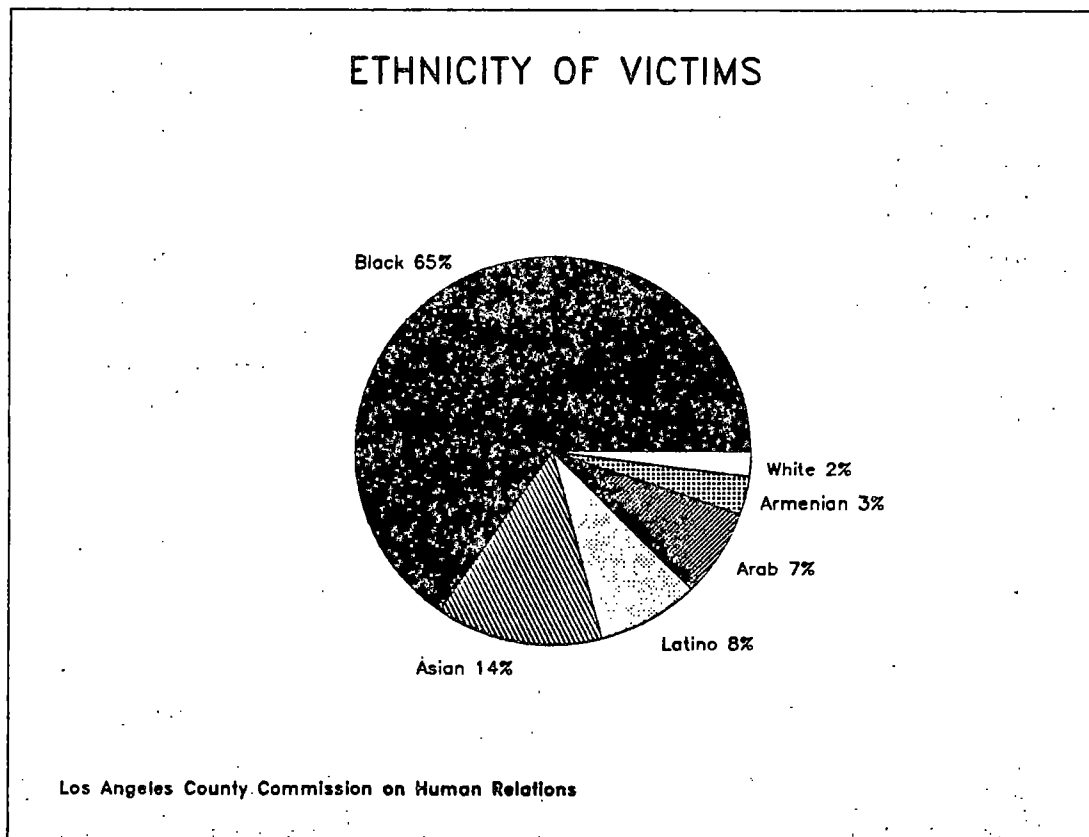
Most local immigrants have come from Mexico, Central America, or the Pacific Rim, and the Latino and Asian communities have not yet developed central data collection or consistent reporting patterns. This often leaves many newcomers without institutional community support when they are the targets of racist graffiti, burned crosses, or other manifestations of bigotry.

The 95 racially motivated hate crimes documented by the Commission in 1988 affected many groups, as follows:



<u>Race/Ethnicity of Victim</u>	<u>Number of Incidents</u>	<u>Percent*</u>
Black	62	65.3 percent
Asian	13	13.7 percent
Latino	8	8.4 percent
Arab	7	7.3 percent
Armenian	3	3.2 percent
Other White	2	2.1 percent

\* rounded to nearest .1 percent



In all prior years Blacks have been the most frequent target of hate crime, and this held true in 1988 as well.

Until 1987 Blacks had constituted over 69 percent of all victims each year. In 1987, the number of Black victims increased but Blacks declined to slightly over 50 percent of all racial victims. This decrease in percentage was most likely due to better reporting by hate crime victims of other races, rather than any actual decrease in anti-Black bias.

In 1988 Blacks constituted over 65 percent of all victims. It is not clear whether this now signifies a decline in reporting by non-Black victims, or whether the increase has been caused by a new surge in anti-Black bigotry.

In 1988 the Commission again documented greater diversity of victims. In addition to the record number of ethnic groups targeted in 1988, Armenians are represented for the first time in this report. One encouraging factor can be found in the absence of the "combination" category of victims, which primarily signifies violence between diverse groups with no clear victim. No incidents of this nature were reported to the Commission during 1988.

The most frequent site of racial crimes continued to be residences, although schools, businesses, and public places were also the scenes of a significant number of incidents. The latter usually involved some form of racially motivated assault. Hate crime sites are as follows:

<u>Target</u>	<u>Number of Racial Hate Crimes</u>	<u>Percent*</u>
Residence/auto	63	66.3 percent
Business	21	22.1 percent
School	6	6.3 percent
Public place	5	5.3 percent

\* rounded to nearest .1 percent

Racially motivated hate crimes occurred in all County areas, including Agoura, Arleta, Canoga Park, Chatsworth, Covina, Culver City, Glendale, Glendora, Granada Hills, Harbor City, Lakewood, Lancaster, Los Angeles, Mission Hills, North Hollywood, Northridge, Pacoima, Panorama City, Paramount, Pasadena, Playa Del Rey, Redondo Beach, Reseda, Rosemead, San Marino, Saugus, Sherman Oaks, Sun Valley, Sylmar, Tujunga, Van Nuys, Wilmington, and Woodland Hills. Locations of racially motivated hate crimes, by Supervisorial District, are as follows:

<u>Supervisory District</u>	<u>Number of Hate Crimes</u>	<u>Percent*</u>
First District	4 incidents	4.2 percent
Second District	16 incidents	16.8 percent
Third District	30 incidents	31.6 percent
Fourth District	15 incidents	15.1 percent
Fifth District	30 incidents	31.6 percent

\* rounded to nearest .1 percent

Although graffiti remained the most common manifestation of racial bigotry during 1988, other expressions of bigotry were common. These acts included a disturbingly high number of assaults, as well as non-graffiti vandalism, phone threats, and cross-burnings, as indicated below:

<u>Hate Crime Type</u>	<u>Number of Racial Hate Crimes</u>	<u>Percent*</u>
Graffiti/hate literature	48	50.5 percent
Assault/attempted assault	23	24.3 percent
Non-graffiti vandalism	11	11.6 percent
Telephone threats	7	7.3 percent
Graffiti plus other additional vandalism	4	4.2 percent
Cross-burning	2	2.1 percent

\* rounded to nearest .1 percent

As in 1987, a few repeat attacks upon specific targets occurred in 1988, 8 in all. These included 4 attacks upon an Asian owned business, 3 upon the residence of a Black woman, and 2 each upon a school, another Asian owned business, the residence of an Arab woman, the residence of an interracial (Black/White) couple, the residence of a Black family, and the work station of a Black woman. Thus, the 95 documented racial hate crimes in 1988 affected 84 separate victims.

A complete list of all racially motivated hate crimes documented by the Commission during 1988, including dates, locations, and descriptions, is included in Appendix A of this report.

### III. RELIGIOUSLY MOTIVATED HATE CRIMES

Unlike racial incidents, religiously motivated hate crimes did not escalate in 1988, but instead showed a decline of slightly over 3 percent. This is, however, a statistically insignificant

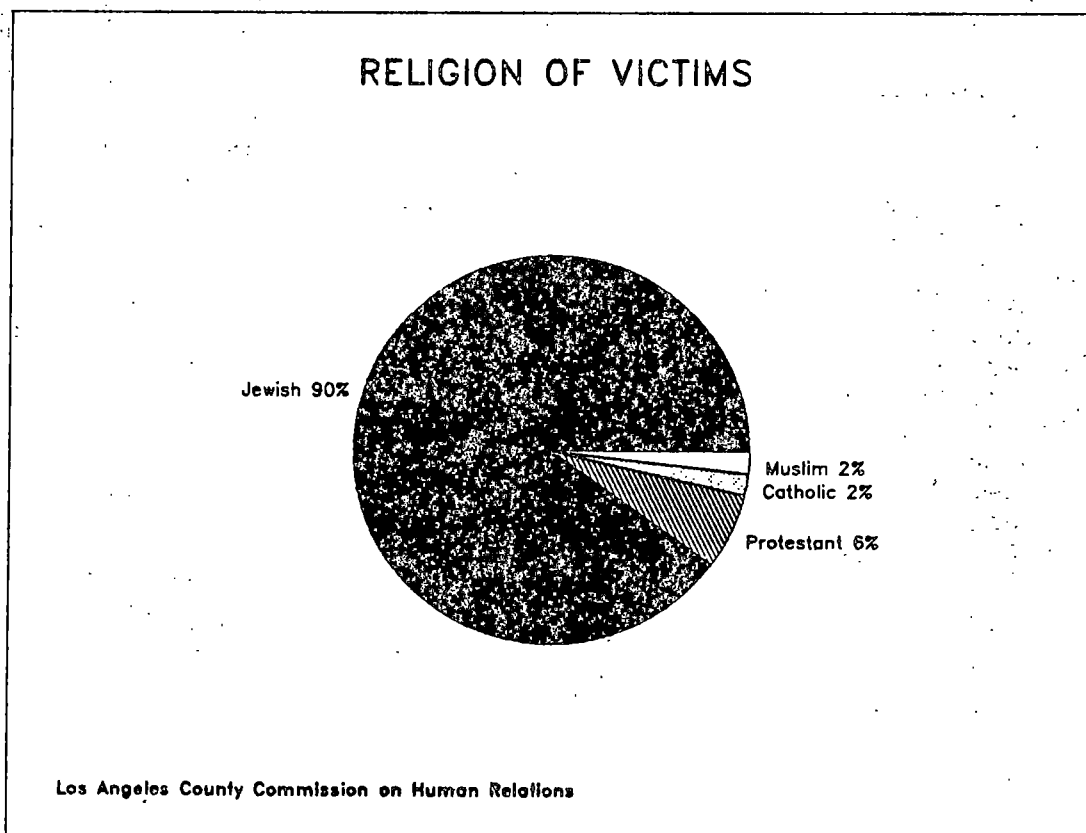
change and does not lead the Commission to believe that religious bigotry is on the wane in Los Angeles County. The 111 religious hate crimes documented by the Commission during 1988 still represent the second highest level reported since this monitoring program was established in 1980.

Prior to 1985, all religious victims known to the Commission were Jewish. In 1985 and 1986, the list expanded to include Catholics, Muslims, Presbyterians, Unity Churches, Ahimsas, Methodists, and Mormons. And in 1987, victim groups expanded to 11: Jews, Bible Churches, Muslims, Catholics, Christians (non-denominational), Methodists, Baptists, Church of Christ, Church of the Gabriels, Jehovah's Witnesses, and Seventh Day Adventists.

In 1988, hate crimes were directed at 8 separate religious groups and included Episcopal and Pentecostal victims for the first time. Those targeted are as follows:

<u>Religion</u>	<u>Number of Religious Hate Crimes</u>	<u>Percent*</u>
Jewish	100 incidents	90.1 percent
Baptist	2 incidents	1.8 percent
Catholic	2 incidents	1.8 percent
Methodist	2 incidents	1.8 percent
Muslim	2 incidents	1.8 percent
Episcopal	1 incident	0.9 percent
Jehovah's Witness	1 incident	0.9 percent
Pentecostal	1 incident	0.9 percent

\* rounded to nearest .1 percent



As in all prior years, Jews were the victims of the overwhelming percentage of religiously motivated hate crimes.

Two factors likely account for this. First, because the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith has dealt with anti-Jewish incidents for over 75 years, the Jewish community has established the habit of reporting these acts. Second, while bigotry directed at other religions may wax and wane with international events and a variety of local occurrences, prejudice against Jews has remained a constant in Los Angeles County, the nation, and the world.

Residences continued to be the most common site of religious hate crimes, and businesses, synagogues, churches, religious organizations, schools, and public places were also represented, as reflected below:

<u>Target</u>	<u>Number of Religious Hate Crimes</u>	<u>Percent*</u>
Residence	64 incidents	57.6 percent
Business	20 incidents	18.1 percent
Synagogue	10 incidents	9.0 percent
Church	8 incidents	7.2 percent
Religious organization	4 incidents	3.6 percent
School/college	4 incidents	3.6 percent
Public place	1 incident	0.9 percent

\* rounded to nearest .1 percent

Repeat attacks were more common for religiously motivated hate crimes than for racial hate crimes in 1988. A total of 12 targets, accounting for 26 incidents, were victims of multiple incidents, as follows: 4 attacks on one Jewish residence and 2 attacks each on 6 Jewish residences, 3 Jewish businesses, 1 synagogue, and 1 Methodist church. The remaining incidents affected 85 separate victims, for a total of 97 distinct targets.

Like racially motivated hate crimes, religious attacks occurred Countywide. Affected communities include Bell, Beverly Hills, Canoga Park, Century City, Compton, Encino, Glendale, Glendora, Granada Hills, Hacienda Heights, La Canada, Los Angeles, Lynwood, Marina del Rey, Mission Hills, North Hollywood, Northridge, Pacoima, Pasadena, Redondo Beach, Reseda, San Gabriel, Santa Monica, Sherman Oaks, Studio City, Sylmar, Tarzana, Tujunga, Van Nuys, Whittier, and Woodland Hills.

Religiously motivated hate crimes in Los Angeles County during 1988, broken down by Supervisorial District, are as follows:

<u>Supervisory District</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>Religious Hate Crimes</u>	<u>Percent*</u>
First District	4 incidents	3.6 percent
Second District	21 incidents	18.9 percent
Third District	43 incidents	38.8 percent
Fourth District	11 incidents	9.9 percent
Fifth District	32 incidents	28.8 percent

\* rounded to nearest .1 percent

Although graffiti remained the most frequent manifestation of religious bigotry, the Commission also documented a variety of other hate crimes, including bomb threats, non-graffiti vandalism, arson, desecration of religious articles, and other activities, as listed below:

<u>Hate Crime Type</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>Religious Hate Crimes</u>	<u>Percent*</u>
Graffiti/hate literature	75 incidents	67.6 percent
Bomb/phone threat	14 incidents	12.6 percent
Non-graffiti vandalism	5 incidents	4.5 percent
Graffiti plus other vandalism	5 incidents	4.5 percent
Arson	4 incidents	3.6 percent
Religious articles desecrated/stolen	3 incidents	2.7 percent
Assault/attempted assault	3 incidents	2.7 percent
Services disrupted	1 incident	0.9 percent
Cross-burning/attempted cross-burning	1 incident	0.9 percent

\* rounded to nearest .1 percent

A complete listing of all religiously motivated hate crimes documented by the Commission in Los Angeles County in 1988, with dates, locations, and descriptions, is included in Appendix B of this report.

#### IV. HATE CRIMES MOTIVATED BY SEXUAL ORIENTATION

For the first time, the Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations has gathered a full year's data on hate crimes committed against Gay and Lesbian individuals, businesses, and institutions. However, because the collection of this information is in its early stages, the Commission does not wish to give the impression that the current count of documented incidents is a complete picture of this activity in Los Angeles County.

Most of the Commission's data were supplied by the Gay and Lesbian Community Services Center, while the rest came from law enforcement agencies, community organizations, and the victims themselves.

Gathering data on crimes perpetrated because of sexual orientation presents unique problems.

Unlike racial victims, who are often easily identifiable by sight or by last name, and religious victims, who frequently report to religious organizations, Gay and Lesbian victims may go unidentified. Law enforcement agents are not permitted to ask questions about a person's sexual orientation, and may thus have difficulty confirming their suspicions that a person was victimized because of his or her sexual orientation. Gay and Lesbian victims may also be reluctant to identify themselves as hate crime victims, preferring to keep their sexual orientation a private matter.

Perhaps because the perpetrators of hate crimes based on sexual orientation are primarily male, who are more virulently homophobic towards Gay men, or perhaps because Gay neighborhoods are more identifiable, such as West Hollywood and the Silverlake area, Gay men were victimized far more frequently than Lesbians.

During 1988 the Commission received reports of 61 hate crimes based on sexual orientation which met the established hate crime criteria. They break down as follows:

<u>Sex of Victim</u>	<u>Number of Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes</u>	<u>Percent*</u>
Male	57 incidents	93.4 percent
Female	4 incidents	6.6 percent

\* rounded to nearest .1 percent

Like racially and religiously motivated acts, hate crimes motivated by sexual orientation occurred most frequently at residences. Other sites included businesses and public places, as indicated below:

<u>Target</u>	<u>Number of Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes</u>	<u>Percent*</u>
Residence	34 incidents	55.7 percent
Business	16 incidents	26.2 percent
Public place	11 incidents	18.1 percent

\* rounded to nearest .1 percent

No repeat attacks on Gay and Lesbian targets were reported to the Commission during 1988. This may be due to an actual lack of any pattern, or may be due to individuals reporting only one attack even if they have been the subject of multiple hate crimes.

Although hate crimes motivated by sexual orientation, like those motivated by race or religion, occurred in most County areas, these acts were more heavily concentrated in areas with large, visible, Gay communities, such as West Hollywood and the Hollywood, Silverlake, and Sunset Junction sections of the City of Los Angeles. Affected communities include Baldwin Park, Burbank, Canoga Park, Glendale, Los Angeles, Long Beach, North Hollywood, Studio City, Van Nuys, and West Hollywood.

A breakdown of hate crimes motivated by sexual orientation, by Supervisorial District, follows:

<u>Supervisorial District</u>	<u>Number of Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes</u>	<u>Percent*</u>
First District	1 incident	1.6 percent
Second District	5 incidents	8.2 percent
Third District	47 incidents	77.1 percent
Fourth District	3 incidents	4.9 percent
Fifth District	5 incidents	8.2 percent

\* rounded to nearest .1 percent

Hate crime motivated by sexual orientation is commonly referred to as "Gay bashing." The term is disturbingly accurate, as the great majority of these incidents involved assaults, often resulting in severe injuries to the victim.

Unlike racially or religiously motivated hate crimes, graffiti was a factor in only slightly over one quarter of all homophobic incidents. As with the increase in racially motivated assaults, the large number of assaults motivated by sexual orientation point to an increasingly violent trend in hate crimes.

Hate crimes based on sexual orientation, by type, are as follows:

<u>Hate Crime Type</u>	<u>Number of Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes</u>	<u>Percent*</u>
Assault/attempted assault	39 incidents	64.0 percent
Graffiti/hate literature	16 incidents	26.2 percent
Non-graffiti vandalism	2 incidents	3.3 percent
Threatening phone calls	2 incidents	3.3 percent
Graffiti plus other vandalism	1 incident	1.6 percent
Bombing	1 incident	1.6 percent

\* rounded to nearest .1 percent



In addition to those hate crimes which meet its criteria, the Commission also received numerous reports of Gay and Lesbian individuals being subjected to slurs and harassment, as well as several complaints about law enforcement. Complaints were also lodged with the Commission regarding anti-Gay language and program material on local radio and television programs.

In August of 1988, a Gay man was beaten to death by several White males after leaving a Gay bar in the Silverlake area. Although a motive for the killing has not yet been firmly established (and thus this incident is not included among the 1988 hate crime count), the murder is widely perceived, by both Gays and non-Gays, as one motivated solely by bigotry. The victim was not robbed, and no other motive has been advanced.

A complete listing of all Commission documented hate crimes motivated by sexual orientation in Los Angeles County during 1988, with dates, locations, and descriptions, is included in Appendix C of this report.

#### V. NON-CRIMINAL ACTS

The Commission remains concerned with the continued escalation of hate crime in Los Angeles County, and with the increasing level of violence associated with these acts. In addition, the Commission receives numerous complaints about acts of bigotry which do not meet its "hate crime" criteria. However, while not defined as "crimes" per se, such acts are of concern to the Commission as they reflect ongoing tension and conflict among the diverse peoples of Los Angeles County. Such incidents are most frequently of the following types:

##### Harassment and Verbal Abuse

The Commission receives more complaints about harassment, shouted epithets, and other forms of verbal abuse than any other kind of act. Most of the complaints were lodged by Blacks, Asians, Jews, and Gay men, but all victim groups reported significant levels of this activity.

The greatest percentage of these complaints in 1988 came from the parents of children who had been subjected to name-calling, epithets, teasing, and social exclusion by schoolmates and neighbors. These incidents appeared to be primarily directed at Black, Asian, and Jewish children.

Epithets, slurs, and threats shouted from cars were also numerous, as indicated in complaints recorded by the Commission. Gay adult men and adult Blacks were the most frequent complainants about these acts.

### Public Graffiti

Each year the Commission and other agencies receive hundreds of complaints about racist, anti-religious, or homophobic graffiti in public places. In 1988, the Commission logged complaints about graffiti in parks, on bus kiosks, freeway walls and overpasses, on utility boxes and poles, in public restrooms, and on other public property. The graffiti were often obscene and sometimes urged acts of violence upon persons of specific races, ethnicities, religions, and sexual orientations.

Offensive bumper stickers continued to be a source of complaints during 1988. Without exception, those bumper stickers reported to the Commission were racist in nature, and all but one featured anti-Asian sentiments.

### Hate Group Activity

During 1987 overt hate group activity, mostly in the form of rallies and recruitment drives, surged in Los Angeles County. Such activity has somewhat abated in 1988, as the League of Pace Amendment Advocates, the Knights of the Green Mountain, and the several Ku Klux Klan and Nazi factions in Southern California have not sponsored such local activities.

But a new hate group threat became more visible during 1988, as local "skinheads" were implicated in a number of hate crimes and were often the subject of complaints lodged with the Commission and other agencies. A Black school child was beaten by skinheads in Glendora, and skinheads also were involved in several assaults on Gays.

The media provided these young bigots with much publicity in 1988. Southern California Aryan Youth Movement leader John Metzger, along with several of his followers, appeared on the Oprah Winfrey, Phil Donahue, and Morton Downey, Jr. shows. Their appearance on Geraldo Rivera's program resulted in a brawl (which culminated in the much-publicized breaking of Rivera's nose). All of the shows were included in the rerun schedules of the above-mentioned programs, which doubled the level of exposure.

John Metzger's father, Tom, has in past years served as leader of the California Ku Klux Klan, Americans United for Jobs, and the White American Political Association. He currently heads White Aryan Resistance, also called WAR. He maintains a "hate line" in Los Angeles County and does not deny that his goal is to reach youth with his message of intolerance.

As well, the Alamo Foundation continued to distribute anti-Catholic pamphlets and post anti-Catholic posters in Los Angeles County. These are the same activities in which the group has been engaged for the past several years.

## VI. PATTERNS

Except for the trend toward greater use of physical violence by perpetrators, few hate crime patterns emerged in 1988.

Hate crimes again exhibited an escalation in both the number of incidents and the number of victims. Few acts could be linked directly to public activities, but both the Jewish holidays and the Martin Luther King, Jr. holiday were marred by the occurrence of hate crimes.

Hate crimes occurred throughout the year, with the lowest number of incidents coming to the Commission's attention in December. This may be because some victims neglected to report them during the hectic holiday season, or it may be due to the unusually cold weather, which may have kept potential perpetrators from venturing out to assault individuals or vandalize property.

Crimes motivated by bigotry, by month, are as follows:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Racial</u>	<u>Religious</u>	<u>Sexual Orientation</u>	<u>Total</u>
January	13	12	2	27
February	9	14	3	26
March	5	10	7	22
April	4	6	7	17
May	3	11	8	22
June	7	7	8	22
July	3	14	3	20
August	14	7	1	22
September	12	9	2	23
October	10	3	10	23
November	12	11	6	29
December	3	7	4	17
TOTAL	<u>95</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>267</u>

## VII. THE PERPETRATORS

Although most hate crime perpetrators are not apprehended, the unusual number of assaults, with victims serving as eyewitnesses, provide a partial perpetrator profile.

Known perpetrators have been almost exclusively young, male, and White, with exceptions for 2 anti-White hate crimes and a few incidents of "Gay bashing."

Law enforcement agencies continue to believe that the majority of hate crimes are committed by this group, with juveniles being the primary perpetrators of crimes involving simple graffiti. Since

fewer hate crime arrests were made in 1988 than in 1987, less perpetrator data are available for analysis. However, of those apprehended for the commission of hate crimes, most have been White males between the ages of 15 and 30.

The exceptions to this profile have been a group of Latino and White youth apprehended for anti-Asian graffiti and a 53 year-old White male apprehended for vandalizing a synagogue.

None of the arrestees known to the Commission appears to have any direct link to an organized hate group, such as the Ku Klux Klan or Nazi organizations.

#### VIII. LAW ENFORCEMENT

The anonymous nature of most hate crimes, and the consequent lack of clues and low arrest rate, continues to be a source of frustration to law enforcement agencies. It is also a source of stress for the victims, who often never learn the identity of their tormenter or ascertain why they have been singled out for attack.

Several law enforcement agencies have developed specific hate crime policies and procedures. These are designed to enable law enforcement officers to more readily identify hate crimes and to assist officers in mounting a sensitive response.

Some agencies, such as the Glendale Police Department, had earlier established policies and procedures, but have since updated them. Others, such as the Signal Hill Police Department, have recently adopted such policies and procedures. Some have not yet taken such steps.

As noted earlier, law enforcement agents have made arrests in conjunction with graffiti, synagogue vandalism, assault, and other hate crimes. Lacking access to the arrest records of County law enforcement agencies, the Commission is unable to provide arrest profiles for individual police departments.

As in prior years, law enforcement agencies continue to urge and assist in the formation of Neighborhood Watch groups. They maintain that these programs do have a crime deterrent effect, and that they also provide an immediate, active sense of support for the victims of hate crimes. The latter is viewed as especially important if the crime remains unsolved, because victims who do not see the crime resolved may experience greater levels of apprehension.

## IX. COMMUNITY REACTION

Racial, ethnic, religious, Gay and Lesbian, and neighborhood communities continued to respond to hate crimes directed at their members. This response has taken many forms. Sometimes it is the formation of Neighborhood Watch groups. Sometimes it is a "paint-out" organized to remove graffiti. Sometimes it is an interfaith meeting, called to address attacks on houses of worship.

The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith continued to monitor, respond to, and report on hate crimes directed at Jews. It recently released its annual Audit of Anti-Semitic Incidents, and has sponsored numerous educational forums addressing the issue of hate crime.

One of the ADL's most ambitious efforts is "A World of Difference," a year-long project designed to celebrate racial, ethnic, religious, and cultural diversity. Dozens of activities, as well as public service announcements and media programs, are planned for the project, which the Board of Supervisors has endorsed. KCBS-TV, Channel 2, is one co-sponsor of the project, as is the Southern California Human Relations Coalition, a group of more than 100 supporting groups, whose steering committee is chaired by the Commission's Executive Director.

The County's many fair housing councils provided both educational activities and support services related to hate crime. At the National Fair Housing Congress Meeting in 1988, hate crime was the subject of a workshop and a panel discussion.

Individual ethnic communities are also involved in dialogue groups which address the causes of intergroup tension and conflict, and they are working to resolve these problems before they escalate to the hate crime stage. These include Black-Latino, Black-Korean, Black-Jewish, and Arab-Jewish efforts.

Finally, even individuals took an active part in combatting hate crime. The man who vandalized a beach area synagogue was seen and apprehended by another man. This young man held the perpetrator, while others called the police for help, and then made a citizen's arrest. The perpetrator was later sentenced to perform 100 hours of community service cleaning up graffiti and was placed on 2 years probation.

## X. LEGISLATION AND ADJUDICATION

Since the mid-1980's, a great deal of State and Federal legislation has been passed relating to hate crime. Most of these laws provide for increased fines, sentences, or both, for

the commission of hate crimes. Other laws permit prosecutorial discretion in upgrading a misdemeanor to felony status if the crime is motivated by bigotry.

As noted earlier, one man was sentenced to probation and community service for vandalizing a synagogue. Another was sentenced to 30 days in County Jail, 30 days of community

service, 3 years probation, and fined for his involvement in a cross-burning. A local Nazi leader also spent time in jail in 1988 for assault, and he awaits sentencing on other charges.

Several other hate crimes remain in the legal system, including vandalisms and assaults. Despite the upgrading of certain hate crimes, few of these cases are being filed or prosecuted as felonies.

#### XI. RESPONSE OF ELECTED OFFICIALS

Many public officials again took strong positions against hate crime in 1988.

The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors continued to express concern and outrage at the occurrence of these acts, and it strongly supported the Commission's work to combat bigotry.

#### XII. COMMISSION ACTIONS

##### Victim Support

The volume of hate crime during the past three years has far exceeded victim support resources in Los Angeles County. The Commission again responded to a record number of hate crimes, occasionally at the request of other support agencies which found themselves overwhelmed. This response involved providing information, assistance, and advice on prevention, organizing community support, and acting as liaison with law enforcement agencies.

A variety of occurrences, ranging from neighborhood tensions to complaints of campus racism and other exhibitions of intergroup tension, lead the Commission to believe that hate crime will not abate in the immediate future. Rapid demographic change in certain County areas appears to be a contributing factor in hate crime, and this trend shows no signs of decreasing. Therefore, the Commission still places the highest priority on expansion of victim services, especially provision of culturally sensitive and bilingual support services to immigrant and refugee communities.

### Other Actions

The Commission has continued to convene meetings of the Countywide Hate Crime Task Force. During 1988 the Task Force developed uniform criteria for hate crime, and model law enforcement policies and procedures for identifying and responding to hate crime. These were sent to all police chiefs in the County by Supervisor Michael D. Antonovich. Agencies participating in the Task Force include the Los Angeles County Police Chiefs Association, District Attorney's Office, Sheriff's Department, Probation Department, Public Defender's Office, Victim-Witness Assistance Program, Los Angeles Police Department, Office of the Mayor of Los Angeles, and the Human Relations Commission, whose Executive Director acts as Chair of the Task Force.

In its effort to expand victim services, the Commission is involved in a number of ongoing activities, such as the Commission-sponsored Hate Crime Network of racial, ethnic, religious, fair housing, and governmental agencies. The Network, which meets bimonthly, provides opportunities for the exchange of information and the development of preventive strategies.

The Commission's Executive Director was invited to provide testimony on hate crime before the Subcommittee on Criminal Justice of the House Judiciary Committee in Washington, D.C. and before a recent State Senate hearing in Los Angeles on the issue of hate crime and other manifestations of bigotry on college campuses. Commission staff members have also made presentations on hate crime to a wide variety of groups. This included participation in panel discussions, presentations to fair housing council forums, the Fair Housing Congress' annual meeting, and the California Association of Human Rights Organizations' Statewide conference.

The Commission provided assistance to a number of local law enforcement agencies during 1988. This included both providing information about hate crimes, and providing or arranging support services for hate crime victims.

The Commission also worked with law enforcement agencies currently developing or implementing hate crime policies and procedures.

In 1988, the Commission continued to play an active role in the development of groups working to ease intergroup tension and avert community conflict. To this end, the Commission provides consultant services and technical assistance to the Latino-Black Roundtable, the Black-Korean Alliance, and other groups which it

organized to improve intergroup relations in Los Angeles County. The Commission has also assisted in the formation of, and provides support to, local human relations councils in Glendale, the Northeast San Fernando Valley, and elsewhere in the County.

Finally, the Commission has been working to establish a hate crime monitoring and reporting system on school campuses.

### XIII. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In its annual reports on hate crime, the Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations has occasionally offered findings and recommendations, all of which have been supported and approved by the Board of Supervisors. The Commission believes that the implementation of these recommendations will, over time, lead to a reduction of both hate crime and the prejudice that supports it.

In light of the continued escalation of crimes motivated by hate, the Commission makes the following findings and recommendations:

#### Findings

1. The overall number of racially and religiously motivated hate crimes documented by the Commission rose significantly for the third straight year. While religious incidents declined 3 percent, from 115 incidents in 1987 to 111 incidents in 1988, racial incidents increased 20 percent, from 79 incidents in 1987 to 95 incidents in 1988. In addition, the Commission also recorded 61 hate crimes perpetrated against individuals or businesses due to sexual orientation.
2. Assaults against individuals constituted a significant portion of racially motivated hate crimes. Of the 95 such acts documented by the Commission in 1988, 23, or 24.3 percent, involved assaults. The majority of crimes motivated by sexual orientation involved assaults. Of the 61 such crimes noted in this report, 39, or 64.0 percent, were assaults.
3. The majority of hate crime perpetrators apprehended or observed by victims or witnesses are young White males. In addition, several assault victims have described their assailants as "skinheads."
4. Victim services, especially those prepared to meet the special linguistic and cultural needs of immigrant and refugee victims, remain inadequate to meet the growing demand for hate crime victim services.



5. Continued rapid ethnic demographic change in some County areas has increased intergroup tension.
6. Several local law enforcement agencies have taken aggressive steps to effectively and sensitively identify and respond to hate crimes.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors should:

1. Continue to condemn hate crime and the bigotry upon which it is based.
2. Commend those law enforcement agencies which have adopted hate crime policies and procedures, and urge all other law enforcement agencies in the County to follow their example.
3. Continue to urge law enforcement agencies and the District Attorney to file and prosecute hate crimes as felonies whenever permitted by law.
4. Continue to urge all victims of hate crimes to report such acts to local law enforcement agencies and the Human Relations Commission.
5. Continue to distribute the Commission's hate crime report to those individuals and organizations which the Board believes may be able to work to support victims and combat hate crime.

APPENDIX A  
RACIALLY MOTIVATED HATE CRIMES

January 1	Residence Los Angeles	Cross burned on lawn of Black family	February 19	Residence Van Nuys	Racist graffiti spray painted on home of Black family
January 3	Residence Pacoima	Pit bulls set loose on Black children and children bitten	February 23	Residence Los Angeles	Racist materials left on step of home of Black family
January 5	Residence Culver City	Assault, with epithets, on Arab woman	February 24	Residence Sun Valley	Racist materials and threats left on door of Black woman
January 10	Residence Los Angeles	Assault, with epithets, on Latino man	March 2	Residence Los Angeles	Racist materials and threats left on step of Asian woman
January 18	School Wilmington	Swastikas and anti-Black graffiti spray painted on school walls	March 9	Residence Culver City	Racist graffiti spray painted on home of interracial family
January 18	School Wilmington	Swastikas and anti-Black graffiti painted on additional school	March 9	Residence Agoura	Racist graffiti painted on wall of Black family. "Skinheads" seen
January 19	Residence Lancaster	Racist graffiti spray painted on wall of Black family	March 18	Residence Los Angeles	Assault, with epithets, on Black woman
January 20	Business Los Angeles	Racist graffiti spray painted on Black-owned business	March 31	Residence Harbor City	Assault, with epithets, on Asian child
January 20	Business Los Angeles	Cement blocks hurled through the window of Arab-owned business	April 5	Residence Glendale	Racist graffiti spray painted on home of Black woman
January 23	Business Sylmar	Racist graffiti spray painted on Latino-owned business vehicle	April 15	Residence Culver City	Assault, with epithets, on Arab woman and child
January 25	Residence North Hollywood	Trash dumped on lawn of Black woman by "skinheads"	April 21	Residence Rosemead	Racist graffiti and threats painted on wall of Asian family
January 27	Residence Panorama City	Racist graffiti spray painted on home of Armenian man	April 24	Residence North Hollywood	Racist, threatening phone calls to Asian man
January 27	Public Place North Hollywood	Bottles hurled at Black woman by epithet-shouting "skinheads"	May 6	Residence Los Angeles	Racist, threatening phone calls to Asian woman
February 1	Business Pacoima	Racist Nazi stickers affixed to Black-owned business	May 6	School Los Angeles	Racist and Nazi graffiti spray painted on school
February 7	Residence Saugus	Cross burned on lawn of interracial family	May 29	Business Pasadena	Anti-Black graffiti spray painted on office walls
February 7	Residence Granada Hills	Racist graffiti vandalism to auto of Black man: hate material left	June 7	Residence Los Angeles	Racist, threatening phone calls to Black woman; new resident
February 7	Residence Granada Hills	Racist graffiti vandalism to auto of Latino man	June 8	Residence Los Angeles	Racist, threatening phone calls to interracial family
February 9	Residence Van Nuys	Racist graffiti spray painted on home of Black family	June 15	Residence Los Angeles	Swastikas spray painted on auto of Black woman
February 12	Residence Los Angeles	Swastikas and racist graffiti painted on home of Black man	June 16	Residence Harbor City	Swastikas and racist graffiti painted on home of Latino family

June 22	Business Sherman Oaks	Racist graffiti scrawled on door of Black-owned business	September 3	Residence Pacoima	Racist graffiti spray painted on auto of Black woman
June 26	Public Place Playa Del Rey	Racially motivated shooting, with epithets, of Black youth	September 6	Residence Harbor City	Eggs again thrown at home of Black woman
June 27	Residence Los Angeles	Racist graffiti painted on home of Latino man	September 7	Residence Pacoima	Broomstick wielded, epithets hurled, at Black man
July 8	Business Woodland Hills	Swastikas, racist graffiti, and damage to Black-owned business	September 8	Residence Sylmar	Assault, with epithets, on Black man
July 10	Public Place Los Angeles	Hammer and epithets hurled at Black man	September 9	Residence Glendale	Paint remover poured over auto of interracial couple
July 19	Residence Los Angeles	Racist, Nazi materials placed on residence and auto of Black woman	September 9	Residence Harbor City	Racist graffiti spray painted on home of Black woman
August 1	Residence Sylmar	Tires of Black woman's auto slashed; "skinheads" seen	September 10	Business Glendale	Racist graffiti spray painted on Arab-owned business
August 7	Residence Glendale	Swastikas scratched into auto of interracial couple	September 16	Residence Los Angeles	Racist, Nazi materials placed on home of Black woman
August 9	Public Place Glendale	Epithets and stones hurled at Armenian man	September 17	Residence Los Angeles	Assault, with epithets, on White woman
August 10	Business Los Angeles	Eggs thrown, threatening note left at Asian-owned business	September 22	Public Place Glendora	Assault, with epithets, on Black child by "skinheads"
August 12	Business Los Angeles	Eggs and racist notes repeated at same Asian-owned business	September 25	Residence Los Angeles	Assault, with epithets, on Black man
August 13	Business Lakewood	Anti-Black phone threats made to ethnically diverse agency	October 3	Business Los Angeles	Racist graffiti scrawled on paperwork of Black man
August 18	Residence Paramount	Assault, with racial epithets, on members of interracial family	October 4	Residence Pacoima	Assault, with epithets, on Latino man
August 21	Residence Los Angeles	Racist graffiti scrawled on auto of Black man	October 9	Business Los Angeles	Racial slur scrawled on order ticket of Asian man
August 23	Business Canoga Park	Racist, Nazi stickers affixed to Black-owned business	October 11	Residence Los Angeles	Racist graffiti chalked on front door of Black woman
August 24	Residence Redondo Beach	Concrete dumped on front lawn of Black man; new resident	October 17	Residence North Hollywood	Racist graffiti painted on home of Armenian man
August 25	Residence Mission Hills	Racist, Nazi stickers affixed to home of Black woman	October 18	Residence Los Angeles	Racist graffiti painted on home of Asian man
August 26	Residence Redondo Beach	Additional concrete and debris dumped on lawn of Black man	October 19	Residence Los Angeles	Assault, with epithets, on Latino youth
August 29	Residence Los Angeles	Nazi literature shoved into mail slot of home of Black woman	October 22	Residence Arleta	Assault, with epithets, on Arab youth
August 31	Residence Harbor City	Eggs and trash thrown at front door of Black woman	October 28	Residence Tujunga	Soda cans and epithets hurled at Arab man
September 3	Residence North Hollywood	Bottles wielded, epithets hurled, at Latino family	October 31	Residence Los Angeles	Racist graffiti scrawled on home of Black family

November 6	Business San Marino	Sign of Asian-owned business defaced
November 6	Residence Northridge	Assault, with epithets, on White man
November 7	School Covina	Swastikas and anti-Black graffiti painted on and in school building
November 9	Business Los Angeles	Hate literature placed in office mail slot of Black woman
November 10	Residence Los Angeles	Racist graffiti scrawled on front door of interracial family
November 12	Residence North Hollywood	Hate literature left at home of Black man
November 12	Residence Los Angeles	Racist graffiti spray painted on auto of Black man
November 15	Business Los Angeles	Hate literature again placed in office mail slot of Black woman

November 16	Residence Glendale	Racist, threatening phone calls to Arab man
November 19	Business Chatsworth	Racist graffiti spray painted on Black-owned business
November 19	Business San Marino	Sign of Asian-owned business defaced (second time)
November 25	School Reseda	Anti-Black graffiti spray painted on school
December 11	Business San Marino	Sign of Asian-owned business defaced (third time)
December 15	School Covina	Anti-Black graffiti again spray painted on school
December 24	Business San Marino	Sign of Asian-owned business defaced (fourth time)

APPENDIX B  
RELIGIOUSLY MOTIVATED HATE CRIME

January 1	Residence Canoga Park	Swastikas scratched into autos of Jewish family	February 12	Residence Los Angeles	Anti-Semitic, threatening phone calls to Jewish man
January 2	Business Los Angeles	Swastika spray painted on Jewish-owned business	February 13	Synagogue Studio City	Services disrupted by man shouting anti-Semitic slogans
January 6	Business Los Angeles	Anti-Semitic graffiti painted on Jewish-owned business	February 13	Residence Los Angeles	Anti-Semitic, threatening phone calls to Jewish woman
January 8	Religious Org. Los Angeles	Bomb threats to Jewish community organization	February 15	Residence Los Angeles	Anti-Semitic, threatening phone calls to Jewish man
January 10	School Whittier	Anti-religious graffiti and vandalism at Baptist school	February 16	Residence Los Angeles	Additional phone threats to same Jewish man
January 11	Business Los Angeles	Anti-Semitic graffiti painted on Jewish-owned business	February 17	Residence Sherman Oaks	Swastikas spray painted on wall of home of Jewish family
January 18	Synagogue North Hollywood	Swastika spray painted on Temple	February 24	Residence Van Nuys	Epithets and rocks hurled at Muslim man
January 24	College North Hollywood	Anti-Semitic graffiti on campus walls	March 1	Business Los Angeles	Windows shot out at Jewish-owned business
January 25	College Los Angeles	Swastikas spray painted on dorm housing many Jewish students	March 2	Residence Glendora	Anti-Semitic graffiti spray painted on auto of Jewish man
January 26	Business Sherman Oaks	Anti-Semitic graffiti scrawled on Jewish-owned business	March 4	Residence North Hollywood	Swastika carved into carpet of apartment building outside unit of Jewish tenant
January 28	Business Los Angeles	Swastika spray painted on Jewish-owned business	March 7	Residence Beverly Hills	Swastika carved into front door of home of Jewish woman
January 29	Residence Los Angeles	Anti-Muslim graffiti painted on home of Muslim woman	March 13	Business Sylmar	Swastikas and anti-Semitic graffiti painted on Jewish-owned business
February 1	Residence Redondo Beach	Swastika and obscenities painted on home of Jewish family	March 16	Synagogue Canoga Park	Phone threats to Temple
February 5	Church Los Angeles	Arson to Catholic Church	March 21	Residence Canoga Park	Swastikas spray painted on home of Jewish family
February 7	Synagogue Woodland Hills	Window of Temple smashed	March 22	Residence Granada Hills	Front door kicked in; Nazi literature left at home of Jewish man
February 8	Religious Org. Santa Monica	Bomb threats to Jewish community organization	March 23	Residence Marina del Rey	Mezzuzah removed from door of home of Jewish woman
February 8	Synagogue Woodland Hills	Windows of Temple again smashed	March 30	Church Los Angeles	Windows smashed; statues broken at Catholic church
February 8	Residence Los Angeles	Anti-Semitic graffiti scrawled on driveway of home of Jewish woman	April 2	Residence Canoga Park	Swastikas spray painted on home of Jewish family
February 10	Religious Org. Beverly Hills	Swastikas scrawled on door of Jewish community organization			

April 12	Synagogue Beverly Hills	Arson; extensive damage to Temple	June 18	Residence Hacienda Heights	Additional swastikas painted on mailbox of Jewish woman
April 18	Residence North Hollywood	Swastika scrawled on door of home of Jewish woman	June 26	Synagogue Los Angeles	Anti-Semitic graffiti scrawled on Temple
April 20	Residence Los Angeles	Swastikas carved into door of condo elevator serving only Jewish tenants	June 30	Business Granada Hills	Swastikas and anti-Semitic graffiti spray painted on Jewish-owned business
April 24	Residence San Gabriel	Pellets fired through window of home of Jewish family	July 1	Church Woodland Hills	Bomb threat to Jehovah's Witness church
April 24	Residence North Hollywood	Mezuzzah removed from door and defaced at home of Jewish woman	July 1	Business Sherman Oaks	Anti-Semitic graffiti scratched into elevator of Jewish-owned business
May 2	Religious Org. Los Angeles	Swastikas spray painted on walls of Jewish community organization	July 4	Business Los Angeles	Swastikas painted on Jewish-owned business
May 4	Residence North Hollywood	Anti-Semitic graffiti painted on home of Jewish man	July 6	Residence Pacoima	Attempted cross-burning at home of Jewish man
May 9	School Glendale	Swastika painted on desk of Jewish student	July 7	Business Sherman Oaks	Anti-Semitic graffiti scratched into mirror at Jewish-owned business
May 9	Residence Glendale	Anti-Semitic graffiti scrawled on auto of Jewish family	July 8	Residence LaCanada	Anti-Semitic, threatening phone calls to Jewish man
May 15	Church Tujunga	Tar and feces smeared; religious articles desecrated at Episcopal church	July 9	Church Tujunga	Profanities spray painted on Methodist Church
May 17	Church Tarzana	Anti-religious graffiti painted on walls of Baptist church	July 11	Church Compton	Arson; severe damage to Petecostal church
May 17	Business Los Angeles	Swastika spray painted on Jewish-owned business	July 12	Residence North Hollywood	Anti-Semitic, threatening phone calls to Jewish man
May 22	Synagogue Los Angeles	Arson to Temple; moderate damage	July 15	Residence Pacoima	Anti-Semitic graffiti painted on home of Jewish man
May 28	Residence Los Angeles	Swastikas spray painted on door of home of Jewish family	July 18	Church Tujunga	Windows smashed, profanities again painted on Methodist church
May 29	Residence Bell	Swastikas spray painted on walls of home of Jewish family	July 18	Residence Lynwood	Swastikas and anti-Semitic graffiti spray painted on home of Jewish family
May 29	Residence Bell	Anti-Semitic graffiti spray painted on door of home of Jewish man	July 19	Residence Los Angeles	Hate literature placed at home of Jewish woman
June 8	Residence Sherman Oaks	Swastikas spray painted on auto of Jewish man	July 21	Residence Reseda	Swastikas and anti-Semitic graffiti spray painted on home and auto of Jewish family
June 12	Residence Los Angeles	Anti-Semitic, threatening phone calls to Jewish man	August 8	Residence Los Angeles	Swastikas spray painted on home and driveway of Jewish man
June 14	Business Sherman Oaks	Swastika scratched into door of Jewish-owned business	August 12	Business Los Angeles	Anti-Semitic graffiti painted on Jewish-owned business
June 17	Residence Hacienda Heights	Swastika and anti-Semitic graffiti painted on mailbox of Jewish woman	August 17	Residence Van Nuys	Swastika spray painted on door of home of Jewish family

August 19	Residence North Hollywood	Swastika spray painted on home of Jewish man	November 6	Residence North Hollywood	Swastika spray painted on auto of Jewish woman
August 19	Residence Los Angeles	Anti-Semitic, threatening phone calls to Jewish woman	November 7	Business Century City	Swastika painted on door of Jewish-owned business
August 19	Residence Pacoima	Anti-Semitic graffiti painted on front walk of home of Jewish woman	November 8	Business Santa Monica	Swastika and anti-Semitic graffiti spray painted on Jewish-owned business
August 24	Business Encino	Nazi stickers affixed to Jewish-owned business	November 14	Residence Los Angeles	Swastika carved into mailbox at home of Jewish woman
September 12	Business Los Angeles	Nazi stickers affixed to Jewish-owned business	November 16	Residence Marina del Rey	Nazi sticker affixed to door of home of Jewish man
September 12	Residence Los Angeles	Swastika spray painted on side of home of Jewish man	November 18	Residence Los Angeles	Hate literature left at home of Jewish man
September 14	Residence Pacoima	Swastika painted on home of Jewish woman	November 23	Residence Pasadena	Swastikas soaped on windows of home of Jewish family
September 15	Residence Granada Hills	Swastikas spray painted on auto of Jewish woman	November 26	Residence Los Angeles	Anti-Semitic graffiti painted on home of Jewish woman
September 20	Residence Los Angeles	Anti-Semitic graffiti scrawled on window of home of Jewish man	November 28	Public Place Los Angeles	Raoul Wallenberg statue defaced with anti-Semitic graffiti
September 22	Residence Canoga Park	Anti-Semitic graffiti painted on home of Jewish woman	November 29	Residence Granada Hills	Swastika scratched into auto of Jewish woman
September 22	Residence North Hollywood	Swastika spray painted on front walk of home of Jewish man	December 4	Residence Los Angeles	Anti-Semitic graffiti painted on front walk of home of Jewish man
September 22	Residence Mission Hills	Swastika scratched into auto of Jewish man	December 4	Residence Los Angeles	Anti-Semitic graffiti painted on side of home of Jewish family
September 28	Residence Los Angeles	Anti-Semitic graffiti spray painted on home of Jewish man	December 5	Residence Woodland Hills	Swastika spray painted on home of Jewish family
October 15	Business Los Angeles	Swastikas carved into desks, paneling, and elevator of Jewish owned business	December 7	Synagogue Los Angeles	Bomb threat to Temple
October 23	Residence Los Angeles	Hate literature delivered to home of Jewish man	December 24	Residence Northridge	Anti-Semitic, threatening phone calls to Jewish family
October 27	Business Los Angeles	Swastikas painted on walls, fire extinguisher used to damage offices of Jewish-owned business	December 26	Residence Northridge	Swastikas and anti-Semitic graffiti, following phone threats, on home of Jewish family
November 4	Residence Los Angeles	Urine on front step; hate literature left at home of Jewish man	December 27	Synagogue Los Angeles	Anti-Semitic graffiti spray painted on Temple

APPENDIX C  
SEXUAL ORIENTATION MOTIVATED HATE CRIME

January 25	Residence Long Beach	Homophobic graffiti spray painted on home of Gay man	May 1	Public Place Los Angeles	Assault, with epithets, on two Gay men
January 26	Business North Hollywood	Eggs and epithets hurled at two Gay men	May 3	Residence West Hollywood	Assault, with epithets, on Gay man; AIDS-related
February 11	Business West Hollywood	Assault, with epithets, on Gay man	May 7	Residence Los Angeles	Homophobic, threatening phone calls to Gay man
February 16	Business Los Angeles	Stabbing, with epithets, of Gay man	May 8	Residence Los Angeles	Homophobic graffiti spray painted on home of Gay man
February 20	Residence Los Angeles	Assault, with epithets, on Gay man	May 16	Residence Los Angeles	Assault, with epithets, on two Gay men
March 6	Residence Los Angeles	Assault, with epithets, on Gay man	May 28	Residence Los Angeles	Stabbing, with epithets, of Gay man
March 8	Residence Los Angeles	Homophobic graffiti spray painted on home of Gay man	May 29	Residence Los Angeles	Stabbing, with epithets, of Gay man
March 8	Business Los Angeles	Assault, with epithets, on Gay man	May 30	Residence Los Angeles	Assault, with epithets, on Gay man
March 10	Residence Los Angeles	Assault, with epithets, on Gay man; auto windshield smashed	June 3	Public Place West Hollywood	Assault, with epithets, on two Gay men
March 15	Residence Los Angeles	Assault, with epithets, on Gay man	June 4	Public Place Los Angeles	Eggs, trash, and epithets hurled at Gay man
March 27	Public Place Los Angeles	Assault, with epithets, on Gay man; AIDS-related	June 11	Business Studio City	Bombing of Gay-owned and oriented business
March 27	Residence Los Angeles	Homophobic, threatening materials affixed to auto of Gay man	June 16	Residence Los Angeles	Homophobic graffiti spray painted on home of Gay man
April 1	Residence Glendale	Assault, with epithets, on Gay man	June 18	Residence Los Angeles	Assault, with epithets, on Gay man
April 1	Business Los Angeles	Assault, with epithets, on Gay man	June 19	Residence Van Nuys	Tires slashed on auto of Lesbian woman
April 1	Residence Van Nuys	Homophobic, threatening materials affixed to home and auto of Lesbian woman	June 21	Residence Los Angeles	Attempted assault, with epithets, on Gay man
April 2	Residence Los Angeles	Assault, with epithets, on Gay man; AIDS-related	June 28	Public Place Los Angeles	Assault, with epithets, on Gay man; AIDS-related
April 8	Residence Los Angeles	Assault, with epithets, on Lesbian woman	July 7	Residence Los Angeles	Windshield of auto of Gay man smashed by epithet-shouting male
April 15	Business West Hollywood	Assault, with epithets, on Gay man	July 15	Residence Los Angeles	Assault, with epithets, on Gay man
April 18	Residence Los Angeles	Stabbing, with epithets, of Gay man	July 23	Residence Studio City	Homophobic graffiti spray painted on home of Lesbian woman



August 17	Public Place Los Angeles	Assault, with epithets, on Gay man	October 31	Business North Hollywood	Homophobic graffiti and smashed windshields on autos of patrons of Gay-oriented business
September 1	Public Place Canoga Park	Assault, with epithets, on two Gay men	November 4	Residence Los Angeles	Assault, with epithets, on Gay man
September 15	Residence Los Angeles	AIDS-related hate literature left at home of Gay man	November 8	Residence Los Angeles	Homophobic graffiti spray painted on home of Gay man
October 2	Public Place West Hollywood	Eggs and epithets hurled at Gay man	November 12	Residence Los Angeles	Homophobic graffiti spray painted on auto of Gay man
October 3	Business West Hollywood	Homophobic graffiti spray painted on Gay-owned business	November 14	Public Place Los Angeles	Homophobic graffiti spray painted on autos at Gay community event
October 4	Residence Los Angeles	Homophobic graffiti spray painted on home of Gay man	November 14	Residence Baldwin Park	Homophobic hate literature shoved into mail slot at home of Gay man
October 4	Residence Burbank	Assault, with epithets, on Gay man	November 20	Business Los Angeles	Bottles and epithets hurled at Gay man
October 6	Public Place Los Angeles	Cans, bottles, and epithets hurled at Gay man	December 11	Business Los Angeles	Assault, with epithets, on Gay man
October 14	Business Los Angeles	Homophobic, threatening phone calls to Gay-owned business	December 17	Public Place West Hollywood	Assault, with epithets, on two Gay men
October 15	Business Long Beach	Pellets shot at Gay man by other man shouting epithets	December 29	Business West Hollywood	Homophobic graffiti spray painted on Gay-owned business
October 22	Business Los Angeles	Assault, with epithets, on Gay man	December 31	Residence North Hollywood	Homophobic graffiti spray painted on auto of Gay man
October 25	Business Los Angeles	Assault, with epithets, on Gay man			

JUNE 23, 1989

Filipino American Democratic Caucus Convention  
Anti-Asian Violence Panel

ANTI-ASIAN VIOLENCE: A COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVE

By SAM CACAS  
Break the Silence  
Coalition

Good evening. There's always a bittersweet feeling I have whenever I'm asked to speak about anti-Asian violence. A mixed feeling of celebration and commiseration. On the one hand, I feel there is some reason to celebrate the fact that another group is concerned about an issue that WE are repeatedly conditioned to ignore. On the other hand, there is cause for commiseration about learning that another group in the Asian American community feels it is endangered by this issue.

Anti-Asian violence is a problem that many people feel is not a serious enough issue to be in the public limelight. From traveling around the country speaking on this issue the last few years and frequently discussing it among friends and acquaintances, I have heard the reasons behind such an attitude. Filipinos have told me that this violence is only happening to the Vietnamese, Asian Americans who are not Filipino have told me that this violence is happening to those who are new to this country and the problem will stop when they become more acculturated or become citizens whichever comes first. Persons who are not Asian American have told me that this type of violence is something their ancestors went through when they first came here and that this is our turn to go through the same thing. They also claim that anti-Asian violence happens because of the economic competition that is now happening between our country and Asian countries like Japan. Most remarkably, they also claim some kind of immunity for being responsible, in any way, for this problem pointing instead to the KKK or some crazy people. These individual views reflect what law enforcement, government, the media, and the schools are saying about this issue. A 1986 study on anti-Asian violence by The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights refused to consider race as the principal factor in such violence. Instead, they cited a whole set of causes including cultural insensitivity, adjustment difficulties, and even psychological factors. The media has tended to focus on tension between Asians and other minority groups being the most prevalent form of conflict, targetting economic competition instead of racism, trade protectionism, and anti-foreign sentiments. Police in cities like Oakland, California advance their own unique theory that anti-Asian violence is simply Asian gang activity against Asian businesses.

Such VIEWS at best examine only the manifestations of this violence - not its causes. THEY also blame the victim & the victim's community, or extremely crazy or right wing persons thereby making the problem

isolated ONLY to certain individuals, certain communities. This INDIVIDUALIZED approach ~~represents~~ the set of rose-colored glasses that American society typically sees racism and any other form of discrimination.

For Filipinos, like other Asian groups, this approach ignores an experience that is an ~~unavoidable~~ one as it impacts in some way or another, EVERY sector of American society. This approach ignores experiences like the one encountered by ~~a Filipino woman~~ in Novato in March of this year by a white man who later told police he hates ALL Filipinos. Or the trauma felt by a Filipino family in San Leandro when their front lawn was the site of a crossburning on the successive evenings of December 11 and 12, 1982. Or the anger that Filipino students at UC-Berkeley felt last fall when a SIGN SAYING FILIPINOS GO HOME was hung on the front of the main library. Carlos bulosan's pronouncement that it is a crime to be a Filipino in California still is as much a reality today as it was in the 1920s and 1930s when race riots against Filipino Americans were occurring throughout California and the rest of the nation. Like other Asian Americans and other minorities, Filipinos know that anti-Asian violence is not a recent development.

Thinking of anti-Asian violence as isolated and the consequence of crazy individuals ~~ignores the institutional roots~~ of this problem as seen in English only policies and restrictive immigration policies supported by our lawmakers and others in govt., the racial stereotyping of Asian Americans as successful minorities who have somehow OUTWHITED WHITES or as A GROUP THAT STEALS jobs from REAL Americans, and other forms of DISCRIMINATION we experience.

Most significantly, this approach ~~SEPARATES us~~ from other groups that experience the prejudice-related violence we're TALKING about VIOLENCE often referred to as HATE VIOLENCE or HATE CRIMES. Such violence is ~~also on the RISE~~ against AFRICAN AMERICANS, LATINOS, NATIVE AMERICANS, WOMEN, LESBIANS AND GAYS, THE ELDERLY THE DISABLED AND OTHER COMMUNITIES.

IT MAKES US PART OF THE SILENT MAJORITY THAT STILL reigns free as a BIRD IN Harassing/us physically, emotionally as well as politically/because we happen to be the socio-political scapegoats of our times. We have cause to wonder why there has been SILENCE on this issue from our communities and institutions given this country's long history of hate violence.

BUT while many of us have wondered WHY, fortunately a GROWING number have strongly ASKED WHY NOT?!!! WHY NOT

BREAK THE SILENCE against ANTI-ASIAN VIOLENCE?!!!! For many Asian Americans, the VINCENT CHIN case in 1982 raised this question. Those of you familiar with this case know it involved a Chinese American in Detroit, WHO was beaten to death with a baseball bat by two unemployed, whites who had yelled racial slurs at him and blamed Japan for the massive layoffs. You also probably KNOW that they were only ~~charged~~ with involuntary manslaughter, then allowed to plea guilty so that they were only sentenced to three years probation and fined \$3,750. These and other facts of the VINCENT CHIN case made Asian Americans and other communities around the country BREAK THE SILENCE. And their silence breaking did not end with lobbying lawmakers, the media and other institutions to the extent that the U.S. Justice Department was forced to PROSECUTE CHIN's killers for federal civil rights violations - no small accomplishment since no similar case had ever been prosecuted involving anti-Asian violence and since that Department - in this era of CONSERVATISM - had only prosecuted a handful of hate violence cases this decade. It did not end with the subsequent acquittal of both men, but it did begin another level of addressing this issue. BREAK THE SILENCE sponsored a local conference at UC-Berkeley three years ago on the subject of anti-Asian violence and has since continued addressing through presentations to schools, organizations and appropriate government agencies such as police departments, human relations commissions, and elected officials.

One of our major accomplishments has been the establishment of a "Prejudice-Based Incident Reporting Requirement" in San Francisco which requires police officers to report incidents of ~~hate violence~~ that they determine to be motivated by prejudice. This policy is also known as Hate Crimes Statistics Legislation and has already been adopted by eight states and several cities nationally, three here in California. Such a requirement has met with skepticism from law enforcement and elected officials, some of whom view this measure as being too burdensome for police and too costly to implement, among other reasons. Thus, this legislation is still pending after being reintroduced a second time in the California State Assembly as Senate Bill 202 and both houses of Congress as H.R. 1048 and S.B. 419. and is still pending.

Those of us who support this measure bill are not so politically naive to believe that it will ultimately end anti-Asian violence and other forms of hate violence. But it is important to understand that the measure will serve as another tool to address this problem. We've learned from advocates against sexual abuse, family domestic violence and child abuse that no statistics on an issue like this equals

no problem and therefore no money or resources from elected officials and other potential funding sources. We also believe that Hate Crimes Statistics Legislation will also lead to heightened awareness. It possibly leads to human relations commissions that are adequately staffed, better prosecution of such incidents, ethnic studies and race relations courses in schools at all levels, sensitivity training of law enforcement proposed by State Senate Bill 533, and hate violence reduction plans in schools as proposed by State Senate Bill 1357, among other things.

This policy could also lead to better enforcement of existing federal and state laws that prohibit and punish hate violence. In California, for example, the Ralph Act prohibits violence or other harassment based on a person's background and lifestyle. This law, which also contains civil and criminal remedies for victims of hate violence, is often referred to by human relations experts as California's biggest secret because the GENERAL PUBLIC as well as police officers and prosecutors who are responsible for enforcing it know little or nothing about this law. Even if they did, enforcement would be nearly impossible since no criteria for determining what is hate violence appears in the Ralph Act. Hate Crimes Statistics Legislation addresses this need and the measure we spent two years negotiating with the San Francisco Police Department sets out the criteria more comprehensively than any other existing or proposed hate crimes statistics laws in this country. These criteria for determining what is hate violence include include the perpetrator's intent (shown by use of a racial slur or an object such as a burning cross), a pattern and practice of prior incidents against the same targetted group, and the opinion of the victim and his/her community. The significance of these criteria should not be underestimated: They force law enforcement, victims and the rest of society to make a more objective determination of what is hate violence and to begin taking up a concern that is important to the victim and the victims's community. Far too often, police and prosecutors merely apply a very narrow, impossible-to-satisfy standard of intent leading not only to a repetition of hate violence but more strained relations among already strained communities. This was exemplified by the Stockton massacre earlier this year in which Patrick Purdy gunned down twenty four Southeast Asian children in a schoolyard using an automatic weapon. In a matter of less than two days following this incident, Stockton authorities made the hasty and strange conclusion that it was not racially motivated but merely the work of a crazy person - even though Purdy

had expressed anti-Asian sentiments to workers and a witness to the incident had observed Purdy firing discriminately and purposefully at Asian children.

Whatever approach we support to address this problem, we must never feel satisfied that what we've done is enough. Complacency is our worst enemy in addressing anti-Asian violence. The temptation to address this problem as a singular one is very easy. Organizations like Break The Silence have chosen the less easy, but more politically mature approach. We have chosen to address this issue beyond the Asian American community, not only as a civil rights issue but as an issue that every member of the community should be concerned with. After all, its not only our complexion thats the issue here, its our connection to other communities and their concerns that is really the issue especially concerns about hate violence in those communities. That is why the hate crimes statistics measure we lobbied hard for in S.F. covers not only Asian Americans but other communities I mentioned earlier. That is why the coalition effort to get this policy adopted was supported by organizations in the Lesbian and Gay, African American, Women, Religious, and Elderly communities.

I know that addressing this issue will be a ~~challenge~~. But by considering some of the approaches I've mentioned here as well as others, I believe we can BREAK THE SILENCE against a problem that continues to make the democratic principle of racial tolerance still a dream.      THANK YOU.

## HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE PANEL

I am Tony Ellorin, representing the Pilipino American Network and Advocacy of LA.

Today's hearing is historically significant - in view of the ever growing hate violence and crime against minorities, in particular to Pacific Asian people, and in specifics, the Pilipino Americans.

Hate crime and violence against Pilipinos - or people of Philippine ancestry - is NOT NEW. History tells us that the phenomena dates back to the Spanish occupation and colonization of the Philippines - and much later, at the turn of the century, by the United States, as the Philippines became a US colony, following the defeat of the Spanish rulers, during the Spanish American War.

The Americanization of the Philippines - and the colonization process of the Pilipinos and those "imported farm workers", called SACADA - and for them, as the Early Pioneer Old Timers, in their prime and in the '30s, '40s, and '50s, they experienced and suffered racism - institutional and individual. Be it de facto or de jure, the Pilipino colonials were "neither citizens nor aliens" who worked the agri-business for the lowest pay and long hours, and under poor conditions; faced the injustices of the "anti-miscegenation laws; cannot own lands nor vote - and finally blamed for the Depression - taking away jobs from the Americans - thus the Anti-Pilipino Race Riots which resulted to bodily harms and killing of a Pilipino farm worker at Watsonville.

This act of violence - and there were several, finally led to the 1934 Exclusion Act, which limited the importation of Pilipinos to 50 a year - and then the Repatriation Act of 1935, which was a free ride back to the Philippines under the stipulation of the repatriated NEVER to return to the US.

While there has been lots of changes of the laws cited above, and while there are greater tolerance and acceptance of the Pilipino American - Today, the subtle shade of racism and anti-Pilipino attitudes and behavior are still with us - through crime and violence and these sentiments are tied to:

- 1) Speak English ONLY - via legislations or ordinances, or policies and verbal statements, targeting Pilipinos in work places; along with insensitive accusation of the "foreign accented" person; and with biased and non-cultural sensitive written and verbal tests for licensure and position interviews;
- 2) Slow or non-promotion of Pilipinos in jobs/positions inspite of qualification, educational background, and experiences
- 3) Stereotypes and myths of the Pilipino American as the "model minority" and not fitting the Affirmative Action category or cannot be admitted to UC schools because they have reached "parity"; and that they are NOT recognized as needing social and economic services;
- 4) The objects of "racial slurs" and youth/gang violence in campus ;and in the community.

We resolved therefore, to support the Attorney Generals Asian Pacific Islander Advisory Committee, Final Report, DEC. 1988, specifically the recommendations, if ONLY to reaffirm the positive value of the ethnic diversity of the State and to recognize the contributions of the Pilipino Americans to the state.

Finally, as a supplement to this brief statement, I submit a copy of a presentation given by Sam Cacas on "Anti Asian Violence: A Community Perspective" during the Filipino American Democratic Caucus Conference, held at Emeryville, CA on June 23, 1989.

Thank you very much.

June 30, 1989

MEMBERS:  
SENATOR MARIAN BERGESON  
SENATOR ED DAVIS  
SENATOR RALPH DILLS  
SENATOR CECIL GREEN  
SENATOR MILTON MARKS  
SENATOR JIM NIELSEN  
SENATOR DIANE WATSON  
SENATOR REBECCA O. MORGAN

**SENATE SPECIAL COMMITTEE  
ON  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
ADMISSIONS**

COMMITTEE STAFF:  
DEAN FLOREZ  
PRINCIPAL CONSULTANT

SENATOR ART TORRES, CHAIRMAN

June 30, 1989

**Members**

Commission on Racial, Ethnic, Religious,  
and Minority Violence  
State Department of Justice  
1515 K Street, Suite 511  
Sacramento, CA 94244-2550

Dear Members:

I hope the material from the Senate Special Committee's hearing on ethnic/racial tensions on University of California campuses is helpful information and will add insight to your public hearing on hate violence.

I understand you have questions regarding my two bills concerning hate violence in our secondary and higher education institutions.

Senate Bill 1358, has been amended by the Senate Appropriations committee thereby removing language on specific actions colleges and universities should take to reduce hate violence. All segments of higher education did not support the specific language in the bill, although each stated that they agreed with the direction and thrust of reducing hate violence in on our college campuses. The Governor's Education office and Department of Finance opposed the bill citing a "duplication of efforts already taking place at many postsecondary educational institutions."

As you know, I was able to work specific language dealing with hate violence and bias-related incidents into the bi-partisan Master Plan of Higher Education final report (Recommendation 22). Therefore, I will resubmit SB 1358's original language into a Senate Joint Resolution and hold higher education institutions accountable to this act. There is still a need to codify into law general language concerning hate violence on college campuses and I will take that action very soon.

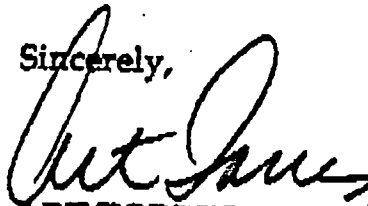


Letter to Commission  
June 30, 1989  
Page 2

Senate Bill 1357, the Torres California Schools Hate Violence Reduction Act of 1989, will be heard tomorrow morning in Senate Appropriations Committee and presented on the Senate floor the same day. Only the Traditional Values Coalition opposes the bill.

If you have any questions, my staff member Audrey Noda should be able to assist you. Thank you for your time and I look forward to working with you on these important matters in the future.

Sincerely,



ART TORRES  
Chairman

AT/df



1428 North McCadden Place, Los Angeles, California 90028 / Tel. (213) 463-3928

30 June 1989

FOR: Attorney General's Commission on  
Racial, Ethnic, Religious and Minority Violence

FROM: Morris Kight, Convenor, Gay and Lesbian Peace Concerns

THANKS: Go to Attorney General John Van De Kamp for his creation of the Commission. I was a member of the Governor's Task Force on Civil Rights, which preceded this Commission, and I am pleased that the work we commenced goes on.

QUESTION ONE: Acts Familiarity

Yes, I am familiar with these important pieces of progressive legislation, but it is unlikely, however, that any large number of our neighbors know anything at all about them.

Therefore, I would recommend that a network of California civil liberties, civil rights, and human service provider organizations be urged to commence intensive education about these important Acts, and to urge Californians to use them as creatively as they can, and to learn to report acts of violence.

Further, I would recommend that part of that education be to reassure our neighbors that reportage has some value. Right now many people would not report such acts, even if they knew that the access existed, since they do not trust the government, and feel that reportage would be ignored.

There is also the fact that a number of people who suffer such acts, fear that reportage would cause them to suffer even more acts since they, and quite rightfully so, do not believe that there is any immediate body of government to protect them from the vengeance that they think would descend upon them.

QUESTION TWO: Information Dissemination

The most important dissemination of information would then be a creative use of concerned citizens' time and concern. I am a part of that network, and would be happy to make some additional time and energy commitment to do educational work on the benefits to be derived from citizen use of the Acts.

QUESTION THREE: Incident Reports

Reports of incidents of hate violence are reported to me, and then I in turn attempt to guide the reporting person to wherever he/she would be able to place their report. The Legal Services Department of the Gay and Lesbian Community Services Center/ Los Angeles, has a staff and a reportage mechanism for responsi-



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ATTORNEY GENERAL'S COMMISSION - 30 June 1989 - Page Two

statistics to appropriate agencies.

However, much could be done to set up reporting agencies, training of staff (paid or volunteer) on how to sort out the facts from such reportage, and then to be helpful to the aggrieved citizen by providing information on how to handle acts of violence, and to avoid them.

#### QUESTION FOUR: Changes/Improvements

In addition to the changes/improvements recommended above, I believe the problem of hate violence must be addressed at root by challenging, in particular, poverty and State-sponsored violence.

Therefore, I recommend:

1) **PENTAGON BUDGET** - At the present time 32% of the Federal revenue goes to the military budget. In a time of demonstrated reduction of the Cold War, and increase of communications, I would recommend that all citizens lobby the House of Representatives to pursue a reduction of the Pentagon budget. This will not be easy since military plants or bases exist in each Congressional District, and a vigorous lobby exists to perpetuate the military budget.

It should be noted that 26% of the budget goes for past wars, that is, Veterans' benefits, which surely none of us would want to tamper with, and payments on the military quotient of the national debt.

2) **FUNDING PRIORITIES AND TAX RATES** - What to do with the monies thus saved? Certainly social services, education, job training and finding, job development, art, music, literature, and a variety of human improvement activities could be more properly funded. However, a major benefit I would recommend would be to cut the tax rate for the poor, and for the middle class. The benefits to be derived from their having more discretionary funds is obvious.

3) **CAPITAL PUNISHMENT** - I recommend that we in California serve the idea of avoidance of violence by urging elimination of the death penalty. It is cruel and unusual, is applied primarily to persons of color, and simply advertises that State-sponsored violence is acceptable.

Thank you,

Morris Kight

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S  
COMMISSION ON RACIAL, ETHNIC, RELIGIOUS AND MINORITY VIOLENCE

TEXT OF TESTIMONY  
OF  
CHRISTOPHER F. LOOP  
GLENDALE POLICE DEPARTMENT

HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION,  
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I AM AGENT CHRISTOPHER LOOP, REPRESENTING CHIEF OF POLICE DAVID J. THOMPSON, OF THE GLENDALE POLICE DEPARTMENT. CHIEF THOMPSON ASKED ME TO CONVEY HIS APOLOGY FOR NOT APPEARING HERE TODAY, HE WAS OBLIGATED BY A PREVIOUSLY SCHEDULED ENGAGEMENT.

IT IS A DISTINCT PLEASURE TO COME BEFORE YOU TODAY, AND DISCUSS MY DEPARTMENT'S POLICY AND PROCEDURE FOR RESPONDING TO CRIMES OF BIAS AND HATRED.

SINCE THE FALL OF 1986, WE HAVE ENJOYED A CLOSE WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS. IT WAS THROUGH THE EFFORTS OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR EUGENE MORNELL AND HIS STAFF, THAT THE IMPETUS TO CREATE A FORMALIZED REPORTING PROCESS FOR HATE CRIMES WAS NURTURED.

THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPING A FORMAL POLICY WAS, IN ITSELF, AN INTERESTING UNDERTAKING. WHILE ATTEMPTING TO BE INNOVATIVE, BUT NOT ENTIRELY REINVENTING THE WHEEL EITHER, WE LOOKED TO MAJOR EAST COAST CITIES, IN ORDER TO DRAW UPON THEIR GREATER EXPERIENCE AND POLICY MODELS. OUR DEPARTMENT UTILIZED THOSE PROCEDURAL EXAMPLES WHICH WERE APPLICABLE, AND WITH OUR OWN EXPERIENCE AND SUBSEQUENT REVISIONS, WE BELIEVE WE HAVE DEVELOPED A COMPREHENSIVE POLICY FOR RESPONDING TO HATE AND BIAS CRIMES.

THE DEPARTMENT IMPLEMENTED THE PROCEDURES FOR HATE AND BIAS CRIME INVESTIGATION, DOCUMENTATION, AND REPORTING, THROUGH THE INTRODUCTION OF A WRITTEN POLICY, A COPY OF WHICH WAS ISSUED TO EACH EMPLOYEE. THE PROCESS OF

SENSITIZING OFFICERS TO CULTURAL AWARENESS ISSUES WAS ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH THE USE OF VIDEO TAPED PRESENTATIONS AND ROLL CALL TRAINING. ADDITIONALLY, COMMUNITY MEMBERS REPRESENTING VARIOUS CULTURAL GROUPS, WERE INVITED TO MAKE PRESENTATIONS TO EMPLOYEE GROUPS.

THE NEW POLICY AND PROCEDURES WERE MET BY VARYING DEGREES OF SUCCESS AND EDUCATION. THE COMMUNITY RESPONSE WAS ONE OF PRIDE AND SUPPORT FOR THEIR DEPARTMENT. OTHER POLICE AGENCIES, PUBLIC SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS, AND HUMAN RELATION GROUPS, FLATTERED US BY REQUESTING COPIES OF OUR POLICY, ASKING FOR PUBLIC PRESENTATIONS, AND CITING THE CITY OF GLENDALE AS AN EXAMPLE. HOWEVER, THERE WAS ANOTHER SIDE TO THIS COIN. AS OUR INVESTIGATIVE PROCEDURES DEVELOPED, AND COMMUNITY TRUST GREW IN OUR APPROPRIATE RESPONSE TO THESE TYPES OF INCIDENTS, SO TOO GREW THE NUMBER OF CRIMES ACCURATELY REPORTED. THIS, UNFORTUNATELY, PAINTED A PICTURE OF OUR COMMUNITY AS ONE WROUGHT WITH PREJUDICE AND BIAS. DURING 1987 VARIOUS HATE GROUPS FOCUSED UPON GLENDALE, AS EITHER A HAVEN FOR WHITE SUPREMECISTS, OR A INHOSPITABLE ARENA IN WHICH TO STAND UPON ONE'S SOAPBOX. THUS, WE BECAME A STAGE FOR NATIONAL MEDIA ATTENTION.

THE CITY OF GLENDALE HAS RECOVERED FROM THE UNDESERVED BRANDING, AND AGAIN THIS WAS ACCOMPLISHED, IN NO SMALL PART, THROUGH THE EFFORTS OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS. IT WAS NOT BECAUSE OUR COMMUNITY IS UNLIKE SO MANY OTHERS, CAUGHT IN A TRANSITION OF GROWTH WITH THE INFLUX OF DIVERSE IMMIGRANT GROUPS; IT WAS BECAUSE WE WERE ATTEMPTING TO RECOGNIZE THE EXISTENCE OF BIAS CRIMES, AND OPENLY, APPROPRIATELY, RESPOND TO THEM.

DATA COLLECTION OF ALL BIAS AND HATE CRIMES IS HANDLED DIRECTLY THROUGH THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE. AS HIS REPRESENTATIVE, I AM NOTIFIED NIGHT OR DAY, BY THE OFFICERS IN THE FIELD, FOR ANY OCCURRENCE OF A BIAS OR HATE CRIME. BASED UPON THE CATEGORY OF THE CRIME, INVESTIGATIVE OFFICERS ARE ASSIGNED AND A COMBINED INVESTIGATION BY PERSONNEL FROM THE INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES DIVISION AND THE CHIEF'S OFFICE IS MADE. BASED UPON OUR FINDINGS, THE CRIME IS CLASSIFIED AS A CONFIRMED OR UNCONFIRMED BIAS CRIME. INCIDENTS OF CONFIRMED

CRIMES ARE REPORTED TO THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS, AND COMPARISONS OF DATA ARE PERIODICALLY MADE FOR ACCURATE ACCOUNTING.

THE GLENDALE POLICE DEPARTMENT HAS MAINTAINED A SUMMARY OF CONFIRMED INCIDENTS OF BIAS CRIME, AS OF JANUARY, 1986. THE SUMMARY REFLECTS THE FOLLOWING NUMBER OF INCIDENTS: 1986-FOUR; 1987-TWELVE; 1988-THREE; AND THUS FAR IN 1989-TWO. NOTABLY, OF THOSE ARRESTED AND PROSECUTED FOR THE COMMISSION OF THESE VARIOUS CRIMES, ~~TWO WERE SUCCESSFULLY SENTENCED UNDER THE TERRORISM SECTIONS OF THE PENAL CODE.~~

OUR DEPARTMENT ENDORSES AND ENCOURAGES THE MANDATORY REPORTING OF HATRED AND BIAS CRIMES. ONLY THROUGH APPROPRIATE DOCUMENTATION CAN WE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND THE COMMUNITIES WE SERVE, GAIN AN ACCURATE PICTURE OF THE NEEDS OF THOSE WHO ARE THE TARGETS OF SUCH CRIMES. ADDITIONALLY, WE WOULD ENCOURAGE THE MANDATORY REPORTING OF INCIDENTS OF CRIMES OCCURRING WITHIN THE SCHOOLS, WHEREIN THE INITIATING FACTORS WERE THOSE MOTIVATED BY RACE, RELIGION, ETHNICITY, OR SEXUAL ORIENTATION. HERETOFORE, MANY OF THESE ARE UNKNOWN TO LAW ENFORCEMENT, OR OTHER APPROPRIATE ENTITY, AND ARE ONLY REFERRED TO WHEN THE SITUATIONS ESCALATE TO CRIMES OF VIOLENCE.

IN CLOSING, CITING THE PURPOSE OF OUR DEPARTMENT'S GENERAL ORDER ON HATE CRIMES: THE GLENDALE POLICE DEPARTMENT TAKES A PROACTIVE ROLE IN PROMOTING PEACE AND HARMONY WITHIN THE COMMUNITY, AND IN ENSURING THAT RIGHTS GUARANTEED BY STATE LAWS AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES ARE PROTECTED FOR ALL CITIZENS REGARDLESS OF THEIR RACE, COLOR, ETHNICITY, RELIGION, OR SEXUAL ORIENTATION. WHEN SUCH RIGHTS ARE INFRINGED UPON BY VIOLENCE, INTIMIDATION, THREATS OR OTHER HARASSMENT, THE DEPARTMENT WILL USE EVERY NECESSARY RESOURCE TO RAPIDLY AND DECISIVELY IDENTIFY THE PERPETRATORS, ARREST THEM, AND BRING THEM BEFORE THE COURT.

THANK YOU.